State Library

The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:—CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy one year, . . . . . $1.50
" " six months, . . . . . .75
" " three " . . . . . .50

# The People's Press.

*Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, the Markets and General Information.*

VOL. XXIX. SALEM N. C., AUGUST 18, 1881. NO. 32.

JOB PRINTING

THE PRESS JOB DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with all necessary material, and is fully prepared to do work with

NEATNESS, DISPATCH,

AND AT THE

VERY LOWEST PRICES

Be sure to give us a trial before contracting with anyone else.

### The Well.

Dark and cool the water lies
In the old time-honored well;
Deep, down deep the bucket flies,
And how often, who can tell?

For the schoolboy, hot with play,
For the laborer tired with toil,
For the traveler on his way,
Doth the tireless rope uncoil.

And how often, who can tell?
Or, who first the gracious draught
Drew up from the bounteous well?
Or, who sunk the ancient shaft?

They are dust, who slaked their thirst
At the little silver fount
In the wild woods, where it first
Called the huntsman to dismount.

They are dust, the pioneers,
Who the strong-arm forest broke,
Where the old well now appears,
Where now curls the village smoke.

So shall we within the vale
With our children's children dwell;
But the waters ne'er shall fail
In the old time-honored well.
—*Robert Balling, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

## OUR COLONEL'S STORY.

OR A SLIP 'TWIXT THE CUP AND THE LIP.

"You all knew Sandy McPherson," said our colonel.

"Intimately!" "Perfectly!" "As well as my own brother, sir!" most of us replied, though, if the truth be told, there was not a man at the mess-table who had ever heard of McPherson before. You see, it was the commanding officer who spoke, and it was always risky saying him nay when he expected yea.

"They used to call him, you recollect, 'The Great Unwashed,' a vulgar but appropriate sobriquet, nevertheless," continued the chief. "Great, on account of his burly and preciously ugly person; unwashed, by reason of his accredited scant acquaintance with brown Windsor, spring water and the functions of the dhirzees and dhobies—i. e., tailors and washermen of the land.

'On his coffee estate in the mountains and among his undraped and unscrubbed coolies, this disregard for the comforts and conveniences of life went for nothing—perhaps it was even in keeping with the surroundings; but when he came down to this city, walked in its public gardens and esplanade, or showed with its swells at the band, his appearance was something too outrageous, and his brother K. C. B.'s, meaning Knights of the Coffee Berry, and not, as you might suppose, of the Order of the Bath, dressy men hereabouts, whatever else they are on their plantations, cast him completely into the shade by their get-up and gorgeousness.

"As for the spinsters and young widow of the station there was scarce one but who fought shy of admitting him into her presence as a morning visitor, much less as a suitor, though many of these blooming ladies were on the sharp look-out for the silken chains of matrimony, and Barkis—that is to say, McPherson—was, as they knew, willing.

"But, disadvantages of person and attire notwithstanding, he was a right good fellow, this same gentleman. He was honest, hard working, thrifty, simple-minded, and, from being a mere adventurer without interest, friends or money, he had, self-helped only, saved up the bawbees little by little; had bought patch after patch, acre after acre, of virgin land; cut down its timber, cleared it, planted it, and now he had squatted down free from incumbrances on Ailsa Craig, as he called his property, as pretty and as fruitful a small coffee estate as could be found in one of the most picturesque districts of this lovely island.

"Now you young gentlemen who are in the habit of lawn-tenising, afternoon teaing, talking, spooning, walking, driving, with all the feminines, plain and colored, of this place, and who think that you have only to ask and be received—which I beg and entreat you will not put to the test, cutting up the mess and so on—can't perhaps realize to yourselves the difficulties the worthy I am speaking of had met with in even this overstocked matrimonial emporium. The Anglefralls, the Hunters, the Hookers, lots of girls whom I will not name, had snubbed or turned up their pretty noses at him when he came a-wooing, and so, *nolens volens*, he remained a bachelor, anathematizing his ill-luck and venting his disappointments upon the backs of shirking and recusant Tamil coolies, the recognized natural enemies of coffee and the scapegoats of its cultivators.

"Then as a last resource he sought from his brethren of the berry around counsel as to the most advisable method of getting the so needed helpmate, and the first man he consulted was Herr Thaler, a successful and rich German, whose estate bordered on Ailsa Craig.

"'So, so!' said that personage. 'Zere is noting more easy. Zave off zat ragget beard, burn in ze fire zose old clodes not fit for 'Oundsditch or any Juden Strasse, buy von big tob, mein frend, get zome Europe muster coats and zen return to ze frauleins and vidder fraus vid ze monish bag in ze 'ands. If zey vill not 'ave zou, zey vill take ze rupee; trost 'em for zat, my zon.'

"But the recommendation was unpalatable, and to a great extent impracticable, so another *fidus Achates* was appealed to, one Jack le Geste, a man much addicted to chaff and practical joking.

"'In this land of pearls and precious stones, no go, dear boy,' said Mr. le G. 'From Dondra Head to Point Calamere—north, south, east, west—the women won't look at you; that you have found out long ago. Give up hunting, then, in these oft-trod colonial fields, and draw the home covers. Don't you happen to know a bonnie lassie in your own "Caledonia stern and wild," or a pretty colleen in the oisle of shillelahs and shamrocks, who would be glad to share curry and rice with you? Go and try those parts; if not, have a haphazard shy at where I hail from, the Channel Islands. Spins—aye, and precious good-looking ones too—are as plentiful there as cocoanuts are here, and maybe one of them might be induced to clear out in your favor. Failing those islets I know of no other dodge than indenting upon one of those co-operative associations, which furnish everything, even to a better half. But mind, old man, they keep a roster for foreign service in their offices; first lady on the list, plain or pretty, first for duty; you pays your money, but you don't take your choice.'

"But these suggestions also were considered infeasible and put aside. Presently, however, a thought struck McPherson.

"'Le Geste,' said he, 'when I was a boy there lived in the neighborhood of my father's manse a widowed lady with two or three then wee, very wee daughters. From what I can recollect of them their means were cramped, not to say scanty, but they were of good blood and form. One of the children, the eldest if my memory serves me, was called Effie—Effie Needum—and promised to be bonny, for I can faintly recall her blue eyes, flaxen hair, rosy complexion and jimp little figure. If she is alive she must be close on thirty; for it is many years since I came out here a stripling and was Cuinna Doray—*Anglice*, little master—on the Paycock estate, as my kind employer styled that property. Mrs. Needum knew me well—better, indeed, than I knew her. I wonder if she and the bairns be in the land of the leal or the living.'

"'Write directly and inquire.'

And Sandy did so, and ascertained that his old acquaintances, Miss Effie included, were still alive and proudly bearing up against the *res angusta domi*. Armed with which intelligence he once again returned to Le Geste.

"'It is all right now, Mac,' said he; 'your course is as clear as day. Send a "chit" to materfamilias N.; tell her that you are well-to-do in the world, own lands and cattle, men servants and maid servants; that you want to settle; that as a whipper-snapper you liked—no, better say loved—Miss Effie, and ask her in plain English to come out and marry you. Above all things, though, be sure and send your photograph; you are not such a very, very bad-looking chap, Saudy, if you would only dress like a Christian and not like a coolie.'

"So the letter was written, submitted to Le Geste's inspection, sealing, posting, and in due course was received by the Needums, in whose little household it created no small amount of astonishment, and was much spelt and pondered over, especially by the damsel most concerned—still a comely if even a somewhat passe body—and who, after a while, consented to go out and wed her suitor.

"'After all, mother dear,' she said, 'he has house and home for me; maybe, by-and-bye, for you, too, Jennie; and I'll do all I can to help you. It's the best thing for me. And really, Mr. McPherson—or I suppose I ought to call him Alexander—is yet young and not bad-looking. Quite the contrary—very, very nice-looking. See the photo he has sent us.'

"And Miss Jennie quite agreed with her elder sister that Mr. McPherson was a beauty.

"'Well, my bairns,' said the old lady, 'I can't gainsay you but that the portrait is winsome and douce enough; but as I call to mind the boy Sandy, the son of the minister, he was not nearly so seemly and well favored. But it is, indeed, lang syne since I set eyes on him, and likely he has got handsomer as he got older; some men do.'

"Then, everything being settled, Miss Needum accepted her kismet, agree to go out, and her lover—open-handed, honorable, true, as I have already told you he was—sent the wherewithal for passage and outfit.

"And pending the many, many weeks that elapsed, and while the good ship Queen of Serendib was sailing round the Cape for her destination, a change, a radical change, came over the life and habits of our bride-expecting friend. He cast into the limbo of things done with his coarse 'cumlies,' rough 'dungarees' and other country clothing, and burst out into 'Europe muster' linen, tweeds and serges. He purchased largely house furniture and knick-knacks; he bought a lady's horse and a Peat's sidesaddle; he whose equine proclivities had never extended beyond a shaggy mountain pony, and a tattered and torn pig-skin. He told his old flames and chums that he was going in for the Benedict, and bashfully listened to the 'riles' and jeers of the one, and the chaff and laughter of the other.

"As the time for the arrival of the Queen of Serendib drew nigh awful were the fidgets of our hero; and many days before it was possible for that slow and sure craft to reach her port he was there walking about with a big binocular in his hands, looking out seaward and entreating all sorts and conditions of men for the very earliest news of her being sighted. The fact was that the rough-seasoned old fellow was on the very tenterhooks of anxiety and expectation, as nervous as a schoolgirl and behaving himself as such.

"Then at long last it was told him that the vessel was in the offing, was rounding the point, was at anchor in the harbor, and in the Master Attendant's boat, cushioned, flagged and bedecked for the auspicious occasion, Sandy McPherson, Esquire, of Ailsa Craig, planter, rowed alongside, 'same like he governor,' the native spectators observed.

"Scrambling up the side he took a hasty glance at the many passengers assembled on the poop, and, instinctively guessing that Miss Effie was not among them, he dived below and confronted the stewardess.

"'Miss Needum on board, and well?' asked he.

"'Yes, sir,' replied the matron, 'and a very nice, good, kind, pleasant young lady she is, and I've taken the greatest care of her.' She felt sure that the gent was Miss N.'s husband to be, and that there was money in his purse for a gratuity, notwithstanding that, according to the terms of the passage money, stewards' and stewardess' fees were included—a fiction, gentlemen, a pleasant fiction, which you will find out when you go down to the sea in ships.

"'Take this card to her,' said the pale and trembling gentleman. 'I'll wait her coming up in that far corner of this saloon.'

"Glancing at the pasteboard the woman disappeared, and presently there ascended, step by step, from the regions below, first a neat straw hat, trimmed with bright ribbons, beneath that hat a face somewhat worn with years and cares, but still fresh and comely enough; then a slight, compact figure, draped in plain, well-fitting garments, shawled and ready for the shore. Miss Effie, in propria persona, stood before her hand-seeker, blushing 'celestial rosy red.'

"He advanced from his coign of vantage to greet her, but as he grew nigher, instead of the warm, affectionate welcome he looked for, there was a fixed stare, a shudder, a hasty retreat and a loud scream which resounded from stem to stern of the big ship and brought every one from decks and cabins into the saloon.

"'Miss Needum—Effie, my girl, what on earth is the matter?' hurriedly stammered out the astounded Sandy.

"'Shiver my timbers, what ails the lassie?' put in the captain. 'Look out for squalls, if you've annoyed her!' And all the bystanders echoed the words in more or less threatening terms. She was evidently a favorite on board.

"'Oh, take him away,' cried the lady, piteously; 'take him away from me, some one! I don't know him! I've been misled, deceived! I can't marry him—indeed, indeed I can't. He is not Mr. McPherson who wrote to me, to whom I came out to be mar—. He is so ugly. Oh, such a dreadful fright! I'll return him his money. I'll work my way back to my poor mother. I'll do anything, but I can't be his wife. I'd rather die first!'

"'Miss Needum, I don't indeed understand this,' said the taken-aback and completely-flabbergasted one. 'What does it all mean? Are we not engaged? Have you not come out of your own free will to accept the home and the love I offer you? Did I not send you my likeness?'

"'No, no!'

"'Surely I did. It was taken by Collodion, our best photographer, and when he gave it to me he said: "Mr. McPherson, sir, there is no flattery 'ere. Your worst henemies would admit that." Why, I myself put it inside the letter to your mother.'

"'I repeat, no—decidedly and emphatically no! Look at this,' and drawing from her bosom a little locket she opened it and displayed the head and face of a younger, much handsomer and in every outward respect a more lovable man than the scared one now before her. It was the counterfeit presentment of Mr. Jack le Geste, and I leave you to imagine what McPherson thought when he saw it there.

"How could it get into the locket, you ask? Why, in the simplest way in the world. That good-for-nothing fellow, Le Geste, when Sandy's letter came into his possession, thought to 'sell' him, and so had surreptitiously removed his carte de visite, substituting one of his own, and Effie had worn it ever since.

"The disappointed bridegroom pleaded hard and tried every argument to induce the girl to let matters progress, but she was obstinate and determined.

"She would esteem and respect him always, but nothing more. To let the cat out of the bag, Miss Effie had fallen desperately in love with the picture of her supposed Alexander, and in vulgar language had spooned over it awfully during the tedious and lone hours of a long voyage. Of course she imagined that it was her intended husband she was approving, or she would not have done it—certainly not.

"So, quite chapfallen and in the maddest of rages, McPherson returned to his estate.

"Arrived there he cut from one of his coffee bushes the thickest and knottiest of sticks and proceeded with it in search of Le Geste; but, fortunately for the jester, he had made tracks and was gone.

"Then he reverted to his old customs and habits, sold his not now necessary goods and chattels and thought as little as he could of the false Effie.

"A fickle and capricious creature, woman. Listen, gentlemen, to another exemplification of old Virgil's dictum.

"In the same ship in which, shortly after the breaking off of her intended espousal, Miss Needum sailed for England there came on board almost at the last minute a slim, dark-haired, good-looking man, going home, some said for health; others, in fear and trembling of an irate Gael with a huge stick in his hands. Be this as it may, the health-seeker or the fugitive—take which you please—was no other than Le Geste, and, to close my story, when the vessel touched at St. Helena for water and provisions he and Effie went on shore and returned man and wife."

### A City in the Air.

In the lower part of the metropolis, says a New York paper, there is steadily going on a process of reconstruction which, with no great stretch of the imagination, may be called building a city in the air upon the old one. The buildings so far overtop the old that, viewed from the general level of the roofs, they rise aloft like the scattered structures of a new town having for a foundation the summit of the old one. When the process of rebuilding has gone on for one or two decades more there will be in lower New York what will practically be a new city superimposed upon the present city. The lofty buildings which now tower far above the old average roof level will no longer be isolated objects, but will only be parts of continuous blocks of solid new structures, ten or twelve stories high. By the aid of the steam elevator the building space of the city is doubled. Rooms on the tenth floor are rented for better prices than could formerly be had for similar rooms on the fourth. We need no longer ask how the great city is to find space for its growth. It has solved the problem for itself by converting its roof into building lots, and doubling or trebling its area of floor space.

But now comes another question. When the population and business of a given area are thus doubled or trebled how is its traffic to be carried on in streets that can hardly now accommodate the processions of carts and wagons that press through them from morning to night? All the principal business streets are already overcrowded. Blockades are of daily occurrence. No one who takes a street-car on any of the lines west of Broadway in the busy hours of the day can tell at what time he will reach his destination. Below Canal street there are delays at almost every block from the crowd of vehicles. How can the capacity of these streets be enlarged to meet any increased demand upon them? This problem, too, will no doubt be solved. We must open new avenues below the surface for the transportation of heavy freight. We believe the time will come when every important thoroughfare will be tunneled. Railroads for freight traffic will run through these tunnels to the depots and wharves, and goods will be shipped upon cars from the cellars of the stores and warehouses, instead of being loaded upon trucks at the street doors. The streets will then be free for the lighter traffic and the sidewalks unincumbered by crates, boxes and bales. The New York of the future will hold its head high in the air and plant its feet deep in the ground. The city of the present day is in a transition state. Who can prophecy of its greatness and beauty a century to come?

Mr. Postell, of Georgia, in forty years collected 40,000 specimens of shells, which he has presented to the Young Men's library at Atlanta.

## THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

### Plow Early.

Where other work will permit it is best to plow the land for fall sowing soon after the haying and harvesting is over. This avoids the drought-dried soil that is frequently found later in the season, besides turning under the weeds before they have time to ripen their seeds. Thorough use of the cultivator will prepare the early-plowed land when sowing time comes.—*American Agriculturist.*

### Shoeing Horses.

One of the most prolific causes of contracted heels in horses is allowing their shoes to remain on too long. It is seldom we hear of horses having contracted heels when worked regularly every day. Few persons are aware of the importance of removing a horse's shoes, which should be done at least every month or six weeks. It is too often the custom to allow the shoes, after having once been placed, to remain till worn out before removing them. Fifty years ago, when horse's shoes lasted much longer than they do now, it was a common practice to remove them once before they were worn out. When removed the horses' feet were pared down the same as when newly shod. If this was the practice now we should have less interfering and fewer lame horses.

### Thinning Fruit.

Whenever we tell a friend he should thin his fruit he talks about the curculio, the coddling moth, the birds and the boys, and "guesses there will be thinning enough before the season gets through." This is true enough in its way. Wherever these troubles exist to any extent it is not much use to grow fruit at all. But there are some who do not leave all their gardening to insects and vermin; some who dispute the right of these pests to interfere at all, and wage war, successful war against them; but even these do not appreciate the value of thinning their fruit. The evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing there is rarely a grape vine but would be benefited by having its bunches cut away and some of the free bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. The grapes may be cut away as soon as they can be seen, but the pear should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit, but is a gain to the future health of the tree.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

### Chicken Cholera.

The disease commonly known as chicken cholera is one of a contagious character, although it will undoubtedly occur spontaneously in a single fowl of a flock, and may spread no further if the sick fowl is removed at once to a safe distance. The disease is intestinal fever, with inflammation of the liver. It may be caused by unwholesome surroundings and by continued indigestion and malnutrition, by which the blood is brought into the precise condition in which it furnishes an acceptable support to the germs of the disease which are floating in the air at certain seasons and under certain circumstances. These, however, are so varied that we may expect them to be present at all times, even in the coldest weather, for even then fowls are at tacked with this disease. The conspicuous indications of this disease are a yellowness of the wattles and cheeks and green and yellow dung or a black liquid discharge. When a fowl is thus attacked it should be separated from the rest; twenty drops of carbolic acid should be put into a pint of water for twelve fowls, and the sick fowl should have three drops of the acid given in a teaspoonful of water. No food should be given for some days and only the carbolated water.

### Plant Medium-Sized Potatoes.

The following figures show the result of experiments made in growing potatoes at the experimental farm of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.: The Early Rose variety was planted May 10; the soil, a sand loam, unmanured and moderately fertile. Each plot consists of a single row fifty feet in length. The rows were four feet apart, and the seed was dropped eighteen inches apart in the row. Below is the yield in pounds:

| Plot No. | Yield. Large. | Yield. Small. | Total Yield. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Small potatoes used as seed, | 30 | 55 | 85 |
| 2. Medium-sized whole potatoes, | 85 | 38 | 123 |
| 3. Same size cut in halves, one piece per hill, | 93 | 26 | 119 |
| 4. Same size cut to two eyes per piece, one piece per hill, | 84 | 19 | 103 |
| 5. Cut as No. 4, two pieces per hill, | 96 | 24 | 120 |
| 6. Seed end of potato planted, | 86 | 30 | 110 |
| 7. Stem end planted, | 88 | 25 | 113 |
| 8. Middle of potato planted, | 23 | 41 | 64 |
| 9. Seed planted two inches deep, | 76 | 46 | 122 |
| 10. Seed planted four inches deep, | 98 | 33 | 131 |
| 11. Cultivated flat, | 94 | 31 | 125 |
| 12. Cultivated in ridges, | 89 | 29 | 118 |

Potatoes less than an average-sized hen's egg are classed as small. It appears that medium-sized potatoes, cut to two eyes, and two pieces to the hill, give the best results; that deep planting and flat culture did the best. These experiments, if they do nothing more, point out to our readers the advantage of such trials, and we hope there will grow among farmers a disposition to make annually similar tests in the culture of any and every farm crop. Much can be gained in this way.

### Cheap Fertilizers.

Nearly every farmer goes to the nearest village to trade, visit a mechanic or obtain his letters and papers, at least once a week. He often takes a load to market, but he rarely brings one home. He can, with very little trouble, haul a load of material that may be obtained for nothing, and which will be of great benefit to his land. Most village people make no use of the ashes produced in their stoves or of the bones taken from the meat they consume. Scarcely any brewer has any use for the hops that have been boiled in his vats, and the blacksmith hardly ever saves the clippings he takes from the feet of horses. All these materials make excellent manure. A barrel of shavings cut from the hoofs of horses contains more ammonia than is contained in a load of stable manure. Applied to land, without preparation, they might give no immediate results, but they would become decomposed in time and crops of all kinds would derive benefit from them. They may be so treated that they would produce immediate results. By covering them with fresh horse manure they will decompose very rapidly. They may also be leached in a barrel and the water that covered them drawn off and applied to plants. Water in which pieces of horns and hoofs have been soaked is an excellent manure for plants that require forcing. It stimulates the growth of tomatoes, rose bushes and house plants very rapidly and emits no offensive odors. A vast amount of fertilizing materials is wasted in towns that farmers could obtain the benefit of with very little trouble.—*New York Herald.*

### Recipes.

BAKED POTATOES.—Raw potatoes pared and sliced very thin, put into a pudding dish and covered with milk, sprinkled with pepper and salt and a tablespoonful of flour previously mixed with a little milk, baked until nicely browned, from thirty to fifty minutes. Those fond of onions can add a few slices.

ANGEL CAKE.—Beat the whites of eleven eggs stiff, then add one and a half cupfuls powdered sugar, and one teaspoonful vanilla. Sift four times one cupful flour, and one teaspoonful cream-tartar sifted four times; add the flour and cream-tartar, and beat lightly but thoroughly. Bake in an earthen dish with stem in the center forty minutes.

BRAZILIAN TEA DISH.—Take some slices of bread about half an inch thick, cut off all crust, steep the bread in a little milk; when soaked through cover each piece with beaten egg yolk and fry with butter a light brown; then arrange the slices on a hot plate and lay on each piece a tolerably thick covering of powdered sugar and cinnamon well mingled.

CAKE OR BUNS.—One pound of flour, one ounce of butter, three-fourths pound of brown sugar, one pound currants, four ounces candied peel, three eggs well beaten, one-fourth ounce carbonate of soda, one-half pint of milk, warmed. Rub the butter in the flour, then stir in the sugar, sprinkle the carbonate of sugar over the mixture and immediately add the milk and eggs, previously mixed together (the milk must have been warmed and the eggs well beaten), then add the currants and candied lemon, cut thin. Beat all together with a strong spoon for ten minutes. Have ready tins well buttered, half fill them and put them directly into a brisk oven.

ASPARAGUS SOUP.—Take half a hundred of asparagus, boil it in a saucepan with three pints of stock free from fat. When done remove the asparagus, pound it in a mortar and pass it through a sieve. Melt about one and a half ounces of butter in a saucepan on the fire, and mix it with two tablespoonfuls of flour, add a little sugar, pepper and salt, the asparagus pulp and all the stock in which the asparagus was boiled. Let the whole boil up, adding as much more stock as will make the soup of the right consistency. Then put in a little spinach greening, and lastly a small pat of fresh butter, or stir in half a gill of cream. Serve over small dice of bread fried in butter.

### Chinese Pirates.

The towns contain a due amount of tame cheats, but the bold hectoring highwayman, the truculent sea-robber, must be sought elsewhere. All along the Blue and Yellow rivers are found retail buccaneers, who hawk at a trifling quarry and flatten on slender profits. These poor rogues do not aspire to a ship of their own; they come paddling out of muddy creeks in the smallest of sampans, ill-armed, ill-clad, but plentifully smeared with fish oil. If manfully confronted they fly; if grappled by the crews of the fourth-class junks, which they select as prizes, they slip like so many eels through the hands that grasp them, and their swimming makes amends for their lax courage. Seldom do any very sinister results follow one of these attacks. If the fresh-water pirates prove victorious they are mild conquerors, and only too eager to be on shore again with their booty of rice and corn, stray garments, odd fragments of chain, bits of copper and brass hastily ripped from the poop and cabins, and perhaps the glorious trophy of a few rattling strings of cash. The dollars and silver bars are generally too well hidden to be detected by such hurried searchers; food rather than fortune is the object of rare cases of remarkable temptation, no life is attempted and no torture resorted to. With these amphibious petty-larceny rogues the magistrates deal mildly, according to the traditions of Chinese justice. Three hundred strokes of the bamboo may be endured by the human frame. Four sleepless weeks in the "cangue," or bamboo pillory, may fail to madden a stolid, unimaginative coolie. A few minor tortures need only to be added to these two first-named inflictions, and the culprit is thought to have been most tenderly dealt with. Pilferers in a fair or the streets of a town are considered as still more venial offenders. A vigorous bastinado and a week of the pillory is the law's award in such trivial cases. Petty assaults are as leniently disposed of, but fire-raising is a sin of deeper dye; and the malicious piercing of a neighbor's dike, to let in a devastating flood, is punished with extreme rigor. Murder and treasonable practices, wholesale piracy and armed brigandage all cry aloud for death, more or less slow and painful, and parricide evokes the sternest chastisement of the Chinese, as it once did of the Roman law.—*All the Year Round.*

### Black Sheep Turned White.

A letter in the Colorado Springs *Gazette* says: "As most of our readers probably know black wool brings from five to ten cents a pound less than the corresponding grade of white wool. In order to secure the separation of the inferior product, as our shearing operations progressed, we placed the black sheep in a pen by themselves. There were thus on last Tuesday night sixty-three black sheep and some lambs alone in one of the corrals. During the night a coyote entered and killed a ewe and two lambs, and we were greatly surprised to find in the morning that the wool on the remaining sixty-two sheep had turned perfectly white from terror. Happily this increase in the value of the wool more than balanced the loss of the sheep that were killed." The author of this story is a church member in good standing and would scorn to exaggerate anything.

Six attempts have been made on the life of Queen Victoria.

## ODDITIES.

Thimbles were an invention of the Dutch.

The order of Knight Templars was instituted in about 1117-1118.

You will never "find" time for anything. If you want time you must make it.

In perceiving the tints of scarlet, our eyes are affected by undulations recurring 482,000,000 times a second.

French graves are sometimes decorated with wreaths of black and white horsehair—selected for its durability.

At a prize exhibition for India muslins, a piece ten yards long and one yard wide weighed less than four ounces.

Among the Athenians the perforation of the ears was a mark of nobility; with the Hebrews and Romans it indicated servitude.

One species of ants in New Mexico construct their nests of some stones of one material chosen from the various components of the sand.

Dogs in a state of nature never bark, they whine or growl. The explosive noise is only found among those which have been domesticated.

The poison of a rattlesnake is as fatal to the snake itself as to anything else. One having accidentally struck its fang into its own side died in a few hours.

Bone-black possesses the singular property of completely absorbing the color of almost any vegetable or animal solution, and of rendering quite colorless the water charged with it.

The original of "Mary had a little lamb" was written Mr. John Roulstone, of Boston, proprietor of a popular riding school, sixty years ago; "Mary," the owner of the lamb, is now Mrs. Tyler, of Somerville, Mass. The lamb, if now living, is supposed to be pretty tough mutton.

The race of gypsies appeared in Germany in 1517, having quitted Egypt when attacked by the Turks. An act was made against their itinerancy in England in 1530, and in the reign of Charles I. thirteen persons were were executed for associating with gypsies, contrary to the law.

The phrase "dead as a herring" may be traced to the fact that the herring is an extremely delicate fish, and whenever it is taken out of the water, even though it seems to have no hurt, it gives a squeal and immediately expires, and though it be thrown immediately back into the water it never recovers.

## HEALTH HINTS.

Swelled neck may be cured by washing the part with brine, and also drinking some of the mixture twice a day until cured.

A lump of wet salaratus applied to the spot stung by a wasp will afford instant relief. The alkali property neutralizes the poison.

A wash made from the spotted alder is recommended for ivy poisoning. Also the shop water of a blacksmith's trough as a sure cure for poison ivy, and dogwood and strong salt and water as an antidote for the poisoning of sumach.

For toothache and its accompanying facial pain Dr. Spörer strongly advises, in a St. Peterburg medical journal, the use of chloral and glycerine—dissolving from a scruple to half a dram of the former in two drams of the latter, and applying a plug of wadding soaked in this to the source of pain. As, however, this may cause considerable irritation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, the chloral can be applied in substance by wrapping from half to at most one grain of the granules of chloral in a little wool to keep them together, and placing in the cavity of the tooth; on the chloral becoming dissolved the accumulated saliva is to be ejected.

All kinds of burns, scalds and sunburns are almost immediately relieved by the application of a solution of sod to the burned surface. It must be remembered that dry soda will not do unless it is surrounded with a cloth moist enough to dissolve it. This method of spinkling it on and covering it with a wet cloth is often the very best. But it is sufficient to wash the wound repeatedly with a strong solution. It would be well to keep a bottle of it always on hand, made so strong that more or less settled on the bottom. This is what is called a saturated solution, and really such a solution as this is formed when the dry soda is sprinkled on and covered with a dry moistened cloth. It is thought by some that the pain of a burn is caused by the hardening of the albumen and soda relieves the pressure. Others think that the burn generates an acrid acid, which the soda neutralizes.

### Deaths by Lightning.

Reports of death by lightning during the recent heavy storms are rapidly coming in, and it will be interesting to our readers to know that after all there is not much in the old saying, when a man is very unlikely to have any particular thing happen to him, that his chances of meeting it are about as good as his chance of being struck by lightning. According to the last published census of the United States (that of 1870), lightning alone disposed of more of our fellow-citizens in that year than came to their death through yellow fever, gout, scurvy, hydrophobia—of which there is now so much dread—chorea, cancer of the mouth, calculus, Addison's disease, carbuncle, lead poisoning, or suicide by cutting the throat or drowning; nearly as many as were killed by explosions, and about one-fourth as many as died of the so-called American disease, dyspepsia. The statistics are as follows: Deaths by lightning, 202; by yellow fever, 177; by gout, 43; by scurvy, 69; by hydrophobia, 63; by chorea, 76; by cancer of the mouth, 165; by calculus, 109; by Addison's disease, 12; by carbuncle, 168; by lead poisoning, 31; by dyspepsia, 841; by explosions, 290; by suicide by cutting the throat, 133, and by suicide by drowning 119. Large, however, as is the number of deaths by lightning-stroke in the aggregate, yet only one person out of 246,722 comes to his death in this way. The "lightning-rod man," who does most of his business in rural sections, and who is the standing butt of country journals, may be a nuisance, yet he evidently is not without his reason of being when the number of lives and the amount of property destroyed every year by the "fluid"—which by the way is not a fluid at all—is taken into consideration.—*New York World.*

## SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Snuff is generally preserved in lead to keep it moist.

Hydrogen gas is the lightest ponderable matter known.

Oxalic acid is found in the common sorrel and rhubarb plants.

Gun cotton is made by dipping the fiber into strong nitric acid.

The bricks of Nineveh and Babylon were only sun-dried, not baked, as is the modern practice.

The microscope shows the hair to be like a coarse round rasp, but with the teeth extremely irregular and ragged.

Black and white pepper both grow on the same shrub. The white is the berry deprived before grinding of its outside husk.

Electric lighting is in successful operation on more than sixty steamers of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. It is believed to add much to the safety of that kind of traffic and traveling.

A new material has lately been compounded of leather cuttings soaked in hot water to remove the oil. The cuttings are then dried, ground to powder, pressed into molds and used for buttons, boot heels, etc.

It is said that Dr. Gehring, of Landshut, in Bavaria, by means of an enameling liquid, renders any species of stone or cement harder than granite. The process, it is further reported, admits of being applied to metal, which is completely protected from rust.

Smooth, strong and pliable parchment can be made from the palmetto of Florida and the other Southern States. It can be washed, rubbed and handled like a cloth, and the writing will not be effaced. As much as sixty per cent. of the palmetto can be utilized in the process.

Major Majendie maintains that gunpowder can be exploded with a wooden tool, and cites the following instances: At Bassingbyll gunpowder factory, on October 12, 1878, two men were removing indurated powder from a mill bed by striking it with a wooden mallet, and it exploded and killed them. At Gatebeck, on June 2, 1877, a precisely similar accident, attended with the loss of one life, occurred. At the Lindal Moor mine a charge of gunpowder was exploded while a man was forcing it into a hole in iron-stone with a wooden mallet. A formidable explosion, which occurred at the Royal Gunpowder mills, Wetteren, Belgium, on May 29, 1880, is attributed in the official report to a man dragging a wooden vessel full of powder over a powder-begrimed floor.

The many unlikely methods by which the seeds of plants are diffused over land and sea until they at length find a congenial spot for development, form an interesting and curious study. It is well known that bees carry pollen from flower to flower, and thus act not only as sowers of seed but also as fertilizers of the female plants. A curious instance of this kind has been given by a scientific man, who states that attached to the skin of a panther recently shot in India he found numerous seeds, each of which had two perfect hooks, appearing as if designed to attach themselves to foreign bodies. As the panther moved about it collected the seeds on the skin and carried them wherever it went, but when it rubbed against the shrubs the seeds were brushed off, and thus distributed.

Dr. Richardson has in a late lecture described the principles which should guide architects and others in designing and constructing hospitals for the reception and treatment of persons suffering from smallpox and other infectious diseases. He states on well considered grounds: 1. That each hospital should not be larger than is sufficient to accommodate twenty-four persons at one time. 2. That every hospital should be constructed on the separate system for the patients. 3 That the material of construction should be iron, in order that the hospital may at any time be absolutely purified by fire throughout with the least possible cost. 4. To secure direct ventilation and lighting from the roof, the hospitals proper should occupy the top stories of buildings. 5. All the air which passes out of the wards should have an escape only through a vent so heated as to destroy all deleterious substances. 6. Each patient should be carried into the hospital by a valved elevator passing through a shaft so as to draw up air during its ascent, and to be capable of flushing the hospital with air, as occasion may require.

### Scarlet Snow.

Prospectors returning from the Holy Cross country, and especially from the head of Cross Creek, report that the ground is covered with red snow, in the almost inaccessible defies. Mount Shasta, in California, is the only known place in the United States where this is seen. In Polar regions it is a familiar sight, and no extensive traveler there returns without a description of it. The broad fields of everlasting snow that flank the northern coast of Greenland are flaked with this strange blood-red, and further toward the pole miles of it stretch as far as the naked eye can reach. The phenomena is due to the presence of a minute red anamalculæ in the snow. A microscope detects its presence, but how it got there is a difficult question, and one that has never been quite satisfactorily answered. The red snow in this region is first seen at the head of Cross Creek, where it may be observed in patches of intense carmine, varying in area from as large as a man's hat to twenty feet in diameter. Taken in the hand and closely examined, nothing can be detected that gives it color, and it melts into clear red water leaving no stain. Further on in some of the steep gulches with which the country abounds, the bottoms are entirely covered with the strange substance. In some places the color is vivid in the extreme, while in others it fades to a faint pink, producing an effect not readily described in words. Old prospectors, who penetrated the regions two years ago, say that there was no snow of that description there, and its fall can scarcely have antedated this year. Still higher, and at the very foot of the mountain, the red snow disappears, and nothing save the pure white coverlet greets the eye. How the same tiny insects that sent the Boreal can find their way to the inaccessible Holy Cross is a thing beyond human ken, and will be a problem for the scientists of the future to ponder over.—*Leadville (Col.) Chronicle.*

The snow and glaciers on Mount Blanc are in a condition more favorable for ascents than for several summers past.

### The Grasshopper.

Grasshopper, grasshopper, dressed all in green,
And scarlet, and copper, and ultramarine,
You're the gayest grasshopper that ever I've seen.
Where are you going to? Where have you been?

Did the hot sun from a dewdrop create you?
Is there a brillianter being to mate you?
Is nature pledged with her last son to fete you?
Does all the joy in the world await you?

Oh, king of creation! Small bridegroom of June!
Oh, white spark thrown off from the white heat of noon!
Musician who findest the whole world in tune
Dry drinker, good fellow, pray grant me a boon

Tell me, if I in the fields were to live, now,
To leap over leaves and 'mong lilies to dive, now,
To revel, and take some gay girl to wive, now
And give up all thought how to study and strive, now,

But lie in the grass, on the brink of the river,
Singing—would such a fine life last forever?
Would summer ne'er go? Would I ne'er have to shiver
In the winter's cold blasts for my lack of endeavor?

What? You say that the summer is not yet a-going—
That you do not feel winter's breath yet a-blowing;
That roses can only be sipped while they're growing;
That, in harvest, 'tis better be reaping than sowing.

—*Roger Riordan, in Scribner.*

## HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A marriage at sea is an ocean tied.

The carpenter likes it; so does the editor—good adze.

"Sleeping out lond" is the latest child definition for snoring.

The young man who gave up drinking to propitiate his girl wisely concluded that a miss is as good as a smile.

An exchange prints a long recipe explaining "How to perfume a dwelling." It's too expensive. The cheapest and quickest way to perfume a dwelling is to fry a piece of codfish or roast a few onions. They go right to the spot—and linger around the spot for a considerable length of period.—*Norristown Herald.*

The great excitement among the school children of New Haven just now is vaccination. "See here, my little man," said the attending physician, "you were vaccinated yesterday. What did you come again for to-day?" "Oh," and he shuffled his toe around on the floor, "I wanted to hear the girls screech."—*New Haven Register.*

Nothing can reach out further than a cough at church. It may come from the remotest corner in the rear, but its echo tickles the throat of those in front, and then creeps down the aisle and touches the ushers, and floats from the choir to the minister, and never releases its hold until it has wrung a sympath

# The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1881.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem, N. C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1881.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its twenty-ninth (29th) volume on January 1st, 1881.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1881.


—It appears from the election returns, in another column, that three counties voted in favor of prohibition.

—Mrs. Millard Fillmore, wife of Ex-President Filmore, died in Buffalo, N. Y., on the night of the 11th, aged 71 years.

### The President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—8:30 a. m. —The President is not so well this morning: he had very little sleep before 3 o'clock this morning; he slept very well after that time. His stomach is irritated and painful.

12:30 p. m.—The President tried several times this morning to eat, but nothing would stay on his stomach. He has vomited four times and is very weak.

8:30 p. m. —The physicians have decided to make an attempt to extract the ball at the earliest possible moment. They consider the President in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, August 16—Official Bulletin—EXECUTIVE MANSION, 8:30 a. m.—The President was somewhat restless and vomited several times during the early part of the night. Since three o'clock this morning he has not vomited and has slept tranquilly most of the time. Nutritious enemata are successfully employed to sustain him.

Official bulletin—12:30 p. m.—The President has been tranquil, and has not vomited since the morning bulletin, but has not yet rallied from the prostration of yesterday afternoon as much as was hoped. The enemata administered are, however, still retained. At present his pulse is 114, temperature 98.3, respiration 18. Signed by D W Bliss, J K Barnes, J J Woodward, Robt Reyburn, D Hayes Agnew.

The normal temperature of a healthy man is said to be over 98 and less than 99 degrees. The normal respiration of President Garfield is said to be 18. The normal beat of his pulse is about 75. Great weakness is not inconsistent with a slow respiration, nor with a high rise of pulse. Generally these symptoms occur together. The continued nausea is not only an evidence of weakness but it occasions weakness. It is weakness, debility, prostration which now threaten to terminate the President's life.—*News-Observer.*

LATEST.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug 17, 1881.

The President has passed a tranquil night sleeping most of the time. He continues to retain the nutricious enema, and has not vomited since the last bulletin, his general condition appears more hopeful than this time yesterday. Pulse 110, temperature 98, respiration 18. BLISS.

### Views of Ex-Surgeon Hammond.

We publish the following views of Dr. Hammond, a very distinquished surgeon, as a matter of interest:

Ex-Surgeon-General Wm. A. Hammond, of New York, has written a letter in which he takes strong ground against the course pursued by President Garfield's attending surgeons. After entirely exculpating Drs. Hamilton and Agnew from any connection with the alleged malpractice, Dr. Hammond arraigns the surgeons on seven counts for the mistakes which were in his opinion, committed within the first forty-eight hours, the principal among which he maintains: Neglect to make a thorough exploration of the track of the bullet; neglect to remove the fragments of clothing and of bone which afterwards caused such great suffering; neglect to extract the ball while the strength of the patient was at its maximum and before the track had been partially closed by the swelling of the soft parts; treating the case from the first from the standpoint of guesswork, instead of from actual facts gained by thorough and intelligent exploration; neglect to give exit to pus that had collected and to pieces of fractured ribs till the consulting surgeon had arrived from Philadelphia and New York, when Dr. Agnew did what was proper; being from the first over-weighed with a sense of responsibility, owing to the fact that the patient was the President of the United States.

The doctor then ventures the opinion that a truckman similarly wounded and treated at a first-class hospital by Dr. J. R. Wood, L. A. Sayre, or any one of the several surgeons named, would receive more energetic and successful treatment than has been given to the head of the nation. He concludes as follows: "The illustrious sufferer, after thirty-five days, still lies on his back, and each day with almost the regularity of clockwork his fever appears, and yet the bulletins tell us that surgeons are satisfied! Is it possible they do not know the import of this daily disturbance of pulse and temperature? If it is not arrested there can be but one termination; and yet I do not see how anything they can do now can arrest it. We can only trust to the indomitable courage, the rebust constitution and the iron will of the patient, and to the prayers of millions of loyal and sympathizing hearts in all parts of the world."

### What the Big Syndicate Controls.

Charlotte Observer.

The Richmond & Danville "system comprises at present the following properties, all of which are either controlled by the company by ownership, leases or other contract arrangement for long periods, or are owned by the parties who hold the majority interest in the Richmond & Danville Railroad:

| | MILES. |
|---|---|
| A fleet of vessels running between West Point and Baltimore. | |
| The Richmond, York River & Chesapeake Railroad—Richmond to West Point, | 38 |
| Richmond & Danville Railroad—Richmond to Danville, | 140 |
| Piedmont Railroad—Danville to Greensboro, N. C., | 49 |
| North Carolina Railroad—Goldsboro via Greensboro to Charlotte, N. C., | 223 |
| Northwestern North Carolina Railroad—Greensboro to Salem, N. C., | 25 |
| Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line—Charlotte to Atlanta, | 269 |
| Atlanta & Charlotte Air-Line—Narrow Gauge brenches | 70 |
| Northeastern Railroad of Georgia—Athens to Tolulu Station, on the A. & C., | 39 |
| Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad—Charlotte to Augusta | 191 |
| Columbia & Greenville Railroad—Col. to Greenville, | 143 |
| Abbeville Branch, | 12 |
| Anderson Branch, | 10 |
| Blue Ridge Railroad, | 32 |
| Laurens Railroad, | 31 |
| Spartanburg, Union & Columbia Railroad——Alston to Spartanburg | 68 |
| Western North Carolina Railroad (completed) Salisbury to Asheville, | 140 |
| Total, | 1,480 |

### Life Among the Clouds.

—Extract from a communication in the Washington *Star* dated Roan Mountain, N. C., August 5.

"It would hardly be proper to speak of Cloudland, as a fashionable resort; in fact, we glory here in our independence. The ladies wear short walking dresses in cambric, gingham or flannel, and the gentlemen luxuriate in hunting costumes. The hotel, with an adjoining cottage, accommodates about forty guests, and is nearly always well filled with visitors gathered from all parts of the country, from Louisiana to Connecticut. The air is delightful.

At this height—6,391 feet—we are above all impurities of the atmosphere. The view is considered one of the three finest in western North Carolina, and the most extensive of all. Seven States are said to be within range of the naked eye, which covers a radius of 150 miles. We can see the storms below and around us; and the clouds are sometimes piled above, sometimes drifting by our very faces, sometimes spread out like a billowy lake of spotless white over the valleys below us. The mountain is like a smooth park; its top embraces a thousand acres, covered partly by a rich grass, studded in the spring time by countless forget-me-nots, and partly by rhododendron and alder bushes. The former bloom in June with the greatest profusion, the huge bunches of deep pink flowers covering the mountain then with a wealth of color never to be forgotten.

The Roan is a good center for a variety of excursions to surrounding points, all of great interest, and all, until within a few years, almost entirely unknown to the outer world. The mica mines near Bakersville, largest in the country, thirteen miles from Roan Mountain, are well worthy of a visit. This valuable mineral is carried in wagons over thirty miles to the railroad for shipment. The Black Mountains, where Mitchell, the highest point of land east of the Rockies, lifts its head to the height of 6,707 feet, are but thirty-two miles away; the Grandfather Mountain, noted as the source of rivers flowing to all four points of the compass, is distant twenty-seven miles; and, grandest of all, the Linville Falls, Canon and Towers, all display their wonders together, 25 miles from the Roan."

—The fight between Mr. W. J. Best and the Richmond & Danville Railroad is taking shape. Both parties have published statements concerning the status of the Western N. C. Road, and litigations are about to begin. Mr. Best has also given notice that a certain deed of mortgage, executed by A. B. Andrews and G. P. Ervin, president and secretary, respectively, of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, purporting to secure bonds of that company shortly to be issued and placed upon the market by the persons who are now in physical control of the company's road, as well as the issue of said bonds, "are without authority in law and absolutely void, and all persons are now warned against buying or selling the said bonds" and he further says that he has already instituted legal proceedings in the Superior Court of Rowan county, North Carolina, with the view, among other things, of having the invalidity of said mortgrge and bonds declared by law.

—The result of the election has proved a grand success, but not more so than Kendall's Spavin Cure is proved to be every day. Read advertisement.

### Election Returns.

The following is the result of the election held in this State on Thursday, August 3d, on the question of prohibition:

| COUNTIES. | FOR. | AG'ST. | MAJ. AG'ST |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance, | 543 | 1,749 | 1,207 |
| Alexander, | 337 | 652 | 315 |
| Alleghany, | | | |
| Anson, | 687 | 1,989 | 1,302 |
| Ashe, | | | |
| Beaufort, | 687 | 2,493 | 1,806 |
| Bertie, | | | |
| Bladen, | 449 | 1,986 | 1,537 |
| Brunswick, | 226 | 1,112 | 886 |
| Buncombe, | 1,606 | 1,745 | 139 |
| Burke, | 347 | 1,258 | 880 |
| Cabarrus, | 931 | 1,413 | 482 |
| Caldwell, | 245 | 871 | 628 |
| Camden, | 106 | 688 | 582 |
| Carteret, | | | |
| Caswell, | 210 | 2,700 | 2,490 |
| Catawba, | 876 | 1,305 | 429 |
| Chatham, | 1,146 | 2,894 | 1,748 |
| Cherokee, | | | |
| Chowan, | | | |
| Clay, | | | |
| Cleaveland, | 1,142 | 1,144 | 2 |
| Columbus, | 365 | 1,604 | 1,339 |
| Craven, | 610 | 1,363 | 1,505 |
| Cumberland, | 1,135 | 2,577 | 1,440 |
| Currituck, | 184 | 529 | 342 |
| Dare, | | | |
| Davidson, | 656 | 2,571 | 1,915 |
| Davie, | 397 | 1,433 | 1,036 |
| Duplin, | 643 | 2,008 | 1,285 |
| Edgecombe, | 454 | 4,205 | 3,841 |
| Forsyth, | 865 | 3,264 | 1,399 |
| Franklin, | 541 | 2,835 | 2,100 |
| Gaston, | 946 | 1,170 | 224 |
| Gates, | 143 | 1,124 | 981 |
| Graham, | | | |
| Granville, | 693 | 2,795 | 2,102 |
| Greene, | 351 | 1,249 | 808 |
| Guilford, | 1,161 | 2,648 | 1,487 |
| Halifax, | 484 | 5,075 | 1,328 |
| Harnett. | 220 | 1,548 | 1,328 |
| *Haywood, | 676 | 655 | |
| Henderson, | 328 | 824 | 496 |
| Hertford, | 293 | 1,708 | 1,455 |
| Hyde, | | | |
| Iredell, | 1,291 | 2,358 | 1,067 |
| Jackson, | 631 | 2,915 | 2,284 |
| Johnston, | 423 | 3,720 | 3,297 |
| Jones, | 88 | 1,196 | 1,108 |
| Lenoir, | 398 | 1,953 | 1,554 |
| Lincoln, | 653 | 1,116 | 463 |
| Macon, | 257 | 558 | 296 |
| Madison, | 719 | 917 | 198 |
| Martin, | 139 | 2,320 | 2,181 |
| McDowell, | 383 | 786 | 403 |
| Mecklenburg, | 2,330 | 3,831 | 1,501 |
| Mitchell, | 366 | 381 | 15 |
| Montgomery, | 363 | 1,094 | 750 |
| Moore, | 770 | 1,690 | 920 |
| Nash, | 232 | 2,867 | 2,635 |
| New Hanover, | 898 | 2,004 | 1,106 |
| Northampton, | 631 | 2,915 | 2,284 |
| Onslow, | 145 | 1,551 | 1,406 |
| Orange, | 500 | 1,709 | 1,209 |
| Pamlico, | 300 | 1,050 | 750 |
| Pasquotank, | 278 | 830 | 652 |
| Pender, | 303 | 1,542 | 1,258 |
| Perquimans, | 244 | 1,059 | 815 |
| Person, | 193 | 2,018 | 1,826 |
| Pitt, | 490 | 3,129 | 2,639 |
| Polk, | | | |
| Randolph, | 840 | 2,189 | 1,338 |
| Richmond, | 864 | 2,024 | 1,160 |
| Robeson, | 1,263 | 2,591 | 1,388 |
| Rockingham, | 401 | 3,058 | 2,657 |
| Rowan, | 552 | 2,519 | 1,967 |
| Rutherford, | 550 | 1,730 | 1,180 |
| Sampson, | 872 | 2,520 | 1,848 |
| Stanley, | | | |
| Stokes, | 144 | 2,015 | 1,881 |
| Surry, | 345 | 2,067 | 1,283 |
| Swain, | 116 | 204 | 88 |
| †Transylvania, | 230 | 202 | |
| Tyrrell, | | | |
| Union, | 890 | 1,693 | 808 |
| Wake, | 1,600 | 5,751 | 4,151 |
| Warren, | 437 | 2,679 | 2,242 |
| Washington, | 134 | 1,467 | 1,333 |
| Watauga, | | | |
| Wayne, | 721 | 3,609 | 2,888 |
| Wilkes, | 337 | 2,429 | 2,092 |
| Wilson, | 307 | 2,121 | 1,814 |
| Yadkin, | 422 | 984 | 562 |
| ‡Yancey, | 502 | 306 | |
| Total, | 46,586 | 157,506 | |

*Gives 21 majority for prohibition.
†Gives 28 majority for prohibition.
‡Gives 196 majority for prohibition.

### STATE ITEMS.

SHIPMENT OF VANILLA.—We mentioned a few days since that the vanilla plant had become quite an article of export from this city, and instanced the fact that seventy-five bales had been shipped during the past week. Referring to the same subject, Mr. A. C. Powell, of Teachey's Duplin county, writes us that from that little town, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, the agent of Root and Herb Company claims to have bought and shipped one hundred bales in the last thirty days, and expects to ship one hundred and fifty bales in the next thirty days. He ships to Baltimore. *Wilmington Star.*

—In his oration at the unveiling of the Caswell monument at Kinston last week, Senator Vance stated it as a fact that during the Revolution North Carolina furnished more troops in proportion to population than any of the colonies. It is conceded that she furnished more soldiers to the Confederacy than any of the seceding states.—*Warrenton Gazette.*

—A Cincinnati party has just bought 60,000 acres of land in Graham county, this State. The land was purchased for its supply of pine, poplar, chesnut and hickory timber, which will be rafted to Chattanooga, and thence sent North by rail. No State has a greater or more valuable variety of minerals and timber than North Carolina.—*Warrenton Gazette.*

ANOTHER ELECTION.—At their next meeting the County Commissioners will be petitioned to order another election to submit to the people the proposition to subscribe $25,000 to the North Carolina Midland Railroad. The same proposition was carried in Cleveland county by a majority of 915, and the only reason it was defeated in this county was because it was not sufficiently canvassed to inform the people on the subject. If the proposition is submitted to our people again it will carry by a large majority.—*Lincoln Progress.*

—Mrs. Wm. York, of Caldwell county, who has for 18 years been afflicted with a complication of diseases, and who for 13 years has not spoken a word, was taken suddenly worse, on the 1st inst., and at once recovered her power of speech. She has been talking incessantly ever since, confining herself generally to religious conversation, and prayer and singing.—*Piedmont Press.*

—California has been in American possession but thirty-four years, and its exports and imports are this year more than twice as great as those of the twenty-seven States and two Territories which compose the Mexican Republic, though California's population is less than one-twelfth and its area not more than one-fifth of hers.

### General News.

PHILADLPHIA, August 9.—The city enjoyed a novelty to-night when four negro policemen, recently appointed by Mayor King, went on duty. Not a Republican Mayor in the history of this city has dared appoint a colored man on the force, and it remained for the Democratic reform Mayor to brave the public and give the "nigger" a show. When one of these policemen went on duty to-night and patrolled from Seventh street up Spruce, in front of the fashionable residences and past the mansions of such men as John Welsh, ex-Minister to England, the sidewalks were lined, and there were heads at every window along the street. He was a coal-black negro, and there was nothing white about him except his high collar. He was made the target for all sorts of jibes and jokes. One boy ran up to him, touched him on the side, and then, turning to his companions, said: "It isn't alive; it's only cork." The crowd roared, and the policeman passed on, only to meet with coarse jokes and insults at every step, but he did not seem to mind it. He swung along at an easy gait and said nothing, although he held his head pretty high. There have been one or two resignations of white policemen, and it is said more will follow, on account of the appointments. —*N. Y. Sun.*

—Fowler, the phrenologist, was the victim of a mean trick by a Washington man. The latter had three photographs of himself taken, in one of which he was dressed as a woman, in another a well-to-do architect and in the third as a spectacled professor. Then he sent the photographs on to Fowler for phrenological description. He received in a few days 3 charts. The "architect" was described as an impulsive person, of strong lung power, etc.; the "woman" seemed to have less lung power than the architect, and appeared "able to convert nutritious materials into healthy nutriment rapidly and abundantly." The two were well adapted to marriage. As to the "professor," he was described as unfit to marry, being of uncongenial temperament, etc. The joke is considered a large one on phrenology.

—The following attempts have been made upon the life of Queen Victoria: On the 10th of June 1840, Edward Oxford, a potboy of 17 years shot at Her Majesty on Constitution Hill. He was pronounced insane and imprisoned for life. On May 30th, 1842, John Francis, a lad of 22, shot at the Queen, but his hand was turned aside by a spectator. He was imprisoned, instead of being hung, on the grounds of insanity. A few days afterwards a lad, called Bean, made a similar attempt, and was in consequence consigned to Milbank for 18 months. On May 19th, A. D. 1844, John Hamilton, an Irish bricklayer, tried to murder the Queen while driving along Constitution Hill. He was transported for seven years. Robert Pate struck her on the face with a stick on the 27th of May, A. D. 1850, when leaving the residence of the Duke of Cambridge. He got seven years imprisonment. Finally on February 29th, A. D. 1873, Arthur O'Connor shot at Her Majesty near Buckingham Palace, for which he was thrown into jail for twelve months and subject to an occasional whipping.

—Mr. Porter the special agent of the census on the question of indebtedness, makes a statement that the State debts amount to $250,000,000. Three hundred and eleven cities, having a population of 7,500,000, owe about $600,000,000. The county and township debts all over the Union he estimates at $225,000,000. In these figures it is understood that Mr. Porter does not include the town and county bonds which the Northern and Northwestern people have issued for internal improvements and then dishonored. Taking the recognized debt as estimated and it amounts to one billion dollars. This is in addition to the debt of the United States government.

—Singular as it may seem with the mercury up among the nineties, n poor fellow named Louis Otterson, was actually frozen to death at 318 Fourth avenue, New York city. He was proprietor of a saloon known as "The College Hotel," and after closing up his place a little after midnight, it seems he entered an immense ice box in the cellar, probably to cool off, but falling asleep he was frozen to death, and at day-light he was taken out as cold as an icle. At the time he entered the box it is known he was a little the worse for beer, and that fact may have accelerated his sad fate. He has been complaining of the heat for the past few days.

—With a population of less than 1,800,000, Massachusetts had more than six hundred divorces in 1878. While England, with over 24,000,000 people, had only eight hundred legal separations during the same period. But the showing made by New Hampshire, which is usually regarded as a moral and law-respecting State, than 350,000, her number of divorces granted during 1878 reached the disgraceful total of two hundred and forty-one.

—It is stated that Gen. Robert Lowery, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Mississippi, like President Andrew Johnson, was taught to read by his wife, since which he has risen to be one of the most influential men in the State. His nomination is equivalent to an election, and it is understood that the same influences that brought about his nomination will probably defeat the re-election of Senator Lamar for the Senate.

—The slaughter of the buffaloes still continues on the Northwestern plains at a rate which will soon place them among the extinct races. A steamer arrived in Chicago recently, from Duluth, with a cargo of 12,000 buffalo skins, and it is reported that other thousands are ready for shipment, while there are constant arrivals over the Northern Pacific road. It is estimated that 200,000 were killed in the Valley of the Yellowstone alone last year.


$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.


### Third Annual Meeting of Forsyth County Sunday School Association.

DR. C. H. WILEY, PRESIDENT.

The third annual meeting of Forsyth County Sunday School Association was held in the Methodist E. Church in Winston, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The meeting was opened by devotional exercises, conducted by the President, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Secretary, E. A. Ebert, being unavoidably absent, the Rev. F. H. Johnston was appointed *pro tem.* Upon a call of the roll 28 schools out of the 42 in the county were found to be represented by 53 delegates, as follows:

Bethel S. S., M. E. Church South—S. A. Burke.

Bethania S. S., Moravian—G. W. Porter.

Cold Spring S. S. Union—R. D. McCuiston.

Doub's Chapel S. S., M. E. Church South—L. C. Holder.

Elm St., Salem S. S., Moravian—F. E. Keehln, T. H. Kerns, Mrs. L. E. Ebert, Mrs. A. M. Blum.

East Salem, Moravian—Jacob White.

Friedland, Moravian—J. F. McCuiston.

Friedberg, Moravian—S. Fishel, W. S. Ftshel, F. T. Knaus, J.. C. Crouch.

Love's Church, M. E. Church South—C. E. Young, J. B. Jones.

Red Bank, Baptist—M. J. Bodenhamer.

Long's, Pleasant Hill, M. P.—T. H. Hunter.

Mt. Tabor, M. E. Church South—J. L. Pratt, H. Pfaff, Rev. James E. Petree.

New Hope, M. E. Church South—Andrew Foulk.

New Friendship, Baptist—F. D. L. Messer, S. A. Hege.

Olivet Chapel, Union—A. E. Pfaff, J. C. Conrad.

Providence, Moravian—Thomas Fisher.

Pine Grove, M. E. Church South—W. B. Boger.

Pleasant Fork, Union—Jno. A. Rominger, S. A. Sides.

K. Fork, Union—Jno. Brewer, W. Fansler.

Pleasant Ridge, Union—B. R. Kiser, J. L. Marshall.

Sandy Ridge, Union—T. T. Hine, J. H. Cox.

Shilo, M. C. Church South—J. D. Waddell.

Salem Home, Moravian—C. T. Pfohl, F. H. Fries, Geo. Boozer, S. Lott.

Shady Mount, Union—P. N. Hopkins.

Union Star, Kernersville—N. M. Kerner, Mrs. P. J. Kerner.

Winston, M. E. South—J. S. Starr, P. W. Dalton, Miss Nannie Thornberg, Miss Nora Dodson.

Winston, Presbyterian—T. J. Brown, J. M. Rogers, A. B. Gorrell.

Winston, M. P.—J. H. White, B. F. Norman.

Concord, M. E. South—D. A. Binkley, W. G. Hauser, R. L. Pfaff.

TOWNSHIP VISITORS.

Broadbay, S. A. Hege; Old Richmond, A. Hunter; South Fork, S. A. Woosley; Vienna, N. Doub; Winston, Thomas Spaugh.

MINISTERS.

Rev. Dr. C. H. Wiley, Rev. R. P. Lineback, Rev. T. H. Pegram, Rev. H. A. Brown, Rev. F. H. Johnston, Rev. C. C. Dodson, Rev. J. C. Patterson, Rev. S. D. Franklin, Rev. Dr. E. Rondthaler, Rev. P. H. Joyner.

The President addressed the Association briefly on the objects of Sunday School work.

The report of the Executive Committee was then read by the President.

The Treasurer also made his report which was referred to the Autiting Committee, to-wit:

Revs. R. P. Lineback, T. H. Pegram, Mr. J. M. Rodgers, Col. J. H. White.

After some other business of interest a recess was taken until 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association met at 2 o'clock.

After some business of a routine nature, the special topic appointed for discussion was taken up, viz: "The relation of the Sunday School to Parental Instruction," Rev. F. H. Johnston, Dr. E. Rondthaler, Dr. C. H. Wiley, Rev. J. C. Patterson, Mr. J. E. Petree and others taking part in the discussion.

After some other business the Convention adjourned to meet in Brown's hall at 8 o'clock, P. M., at which hour a mass meeting of the Sunday Schools of the towns and friends of the cause was held.

Time and space forbid our giving any thing like a report of the proceedings. The hall was densely filled and a most interesting meeting held. Addresses were delivered by Dr. E. Rondthaler, Revs. F. H. Johnston and T. H. Pegram.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The Association met according to adjournment. Some additional delegates were enrolled.

The committees appointed yesterday reported and following papers adopted, viz:

WHEREAS, The family is the oldest and by divine appointment the fundamental institute of human Society, underlying both church and State; the nursery to which one must look for a godly seed and the other for good citizens; and

WHEREAS, The duty of parents towards their children in the matter of their religious instruction and training, is one which cannot be delegated to others, for the reason that God has made parents primarily responsible; and all other teachers are responsible only in a secondary or inferential sense, and can, therefore, only be helpers in the work of a child's education for time and eternity, therefore

*Resolved*, As the sense of this Association, that Sunday School instruction is a supplement to, not a substitute, for, parental instruction and home training; that it is an instrumentality which the church uses in connection with and as subsidiary to the family relation; and also as an effective missionary agency for the gathering in, the instruction and salvation of children and youth whose homes are not blessed with the light and influence of gospel truth.

This Association believing that the principles of the Sunday School is inherent in the constitution of the church and ordained by God, and that whatever the form of the School at any given time, the School is an institution in and of the church in which all classes of members are interested and to which all owe certain duties; and knowing that all the ordinances of God are in harmony with each other, and that the family relation and the church are mutual supporters; feels called on to bear solemn testimony against the pernicious delusion that there should be different systems of religious instruction and worship for different classes, ages, or sexes, and that all members of the church are not interested in its work as a whole, and in its different departments.

The church as a body is responsible for its Sunday School, and each member occupies a position of trust to it, and it can never become an independent or opposing force, so long as the church, as a body, recognizes its character, and end, and interest itself in it as it should; and the obligation of the parent are not and cannot be lightened or impaired by any ordinance even of divine authority, but rather enforced, as the whole economy of God is perfect, and as a whole conserves and recognizes the integrity of every part; this Association would therefore, respectfully, affectionately, and earnestly urge on Superintendents, teachers of Sunday Schools patient and persistent efforts to have their Schools educated on this basis, and with these truths ever manifested in action, as well as in doctrine, to strive to enlist the cooperation of all classes in their Schools, and to see that the whole School, attend the stated public services of the church; to teach and in action to illustrate the truth that while the School does not and cannot release the parent from his obligations to train his child for God, so it does not and cannot render it the less important for the child to be brought regularly to the ministry of the word in the great congregation.

The Committee on nominations made the following report which was adopted:

FOR TOWNSHIP VISITORS.

Abbott's Creek, Wm. Clinard; Belew's Creek, H. Fulton; Broadbay, S. A. Hege; Bethania, E. Lehman; Kernersville, J. C. Roberts; Lewisville, D. A. Binkley; Middle Fork, S. S. Clemmons; Old Town, Theo. Hine; Old Richmond, A. Hunter; Salem Chapel, J. D. Waddell; South Fork, S. A. Woosley; Vienna, N. Doub; Winseon, Thos. Spaugh.

DIRECTORS.

J. T. Lineback, Dr. Robah Gray, A. B. Gorrell, C. J. Watkins, H. E. Fries.

DELEGATES OF STATE CONVENTION.

H. E. Fries, T. J. Brown, William Kapp, I. W. Durham, E. E. Gray, J. H. White, Dr. John Morris, J. A. Robinson, Col. H. Marshall.

The following officers were elected by ballot, viz.

Rev. C. H. Wiley, D. D. President; E. A. Ebert, Secretary; Rev. F. H. Johnston, Treasurer.

The Presbyterian church, Winston, was chosen as the place, and the second Wednesday of August, 1882, as the time of the next annual meeting.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the officers of the M. E. Church for courtesies extended, and to the President and Secretary of the Association for the efficient discharge of official duties.

The meeting then adjourned with singing of the doxology and the benediction.

We copy above from the *Leader* and *Republican*.

### No Good Preaching.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a law suit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters.—*Albany Times.*

—It is computed that the White House cost, altogether for building, rebuilding and furnishing $1,700,000. The whole structure has a frontage of 170 feet and a depth of 68 feet, and its vestibule is 50 by 40 feet. The garden and park, which inclose the mansion, occupy twenty acres. It was modeled after the palace of the Duke of Leicester.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN DENTAL ASSOCIATION AT ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Promptly at 10 o'clock on Tuesday the Association met in the Court-house.

Dr. V. E. Turner, of Raleigh, President of the Association, called the meeting to order.

Dr. J. F. Griffith, of Salisbury, deliverd an address of welcome, in behalf of the North Carolina Dental Association.

Dr. G. H. Winkler, of Georgia, responded in behalf of the Southern Association.

President Turner then delivered his annual address, which elicited high commendation from his associates.

Dr. Wolker, of New Orleans, addressed the Association upon the progress and advancement of dental science.

Dr. Simpson, of N. C., delivered the annual address.

An election was held to fill vacancies in the Board of Dental Examiners for two years. Drs. E. L. Hunter and R. P. Bessent were elected.

Drs. C. J. Watkins and M. A. Bland were elected for one year.

An election for officers for the ensuing year was had, which resulted in the election of the following:

President—Dr. M. A. Bland.
1st V. P.—Dr. J. F. Griffith.
2d V. P.—Dr. R. P. Bessent.
Secretary—Dr. W. H. Hoffman.
Treasurer—Dr. J. W. Hunter.

Salem was selected as the place, and the first Tuesday in June, 1882, as the time for the next meeting.

—It is a fact that horse dealers are buying horses with ringbones and spavins because they can make money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure. Read advertisement.


BROWN'S
IRON
A TRUE TONIC
A PERFECT STRENGTHENER. A SURE REVIVER.

IRON BITTERS are highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially *Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc.* Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. They act like a charm on the digestive organs, *removing all dyspeptic symptoms*, such as *Tasting the Food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc.* **The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.** Sold by all druggists. Write for the A B C Book (32 pp. of useful and amusing reading)—*sent free.* BROWN CHEMICAL CO., Baltimore, Md.
See that all Iron Bitters are made by BROWN CHEMICAL Co. and have crossed red lines on wrapper.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

BITTERS

LOOK OUT!

N. T. SHORE & CO.,

SALEM, N. C.

HAVING carried on the GROCERY BUSINESS for the past 12 months, we announce to the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity, and the public generally, that we intend in the future, as in the past, to keep the best stock of

Family Groceries,

ever offered in this market.

Good Coffee at from 15 to 25 cents. Best qualities of Sugar. Good Tea, as cheap as the cheapest. Best Rice, Barley, Hominy, Grits and Oatmeal.
Best quality of Spices constantly on hand.
Soda and Lemon Biscuits, and Ginger Snaps, fresh from the bakery. Royal Baking Powders, best in use.

Canned Goods.

Oysters, Sardines, Salmon.

Plain and Fancy Candies.

No. 1 Syrup, as good as the best. No 2 and 5 Syrup and Cuba and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate.

CHOICE BACON AND LARD, AND GOO FLOUR AND MEAL always on hand.

No. 1 Apple Vinegar. White Wine Vinegar. Mackerel. Best Kerosene Oil. Candles. Matches. J. & P. Coats' Thread. Cigars. Black Mountain, Durham and Little Joker Smoking Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco,
and Snuff, as good as can be found in this market. Soaps and Starch in any quantity. **Crockery, Glassware and Lamp Goods,** with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Country Produce

Bought for Cash or Barter.

CALL AND SEE US.

Thanking you for your kind patronage, we hope to merit a continuance of the same.

N. T. SHORE & CO.,
West side of Public Square, Salem, N. C.
Salem, N. C., May 12, 1881.–18.

Dr. BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

CEDAR COVE NURSERIES.

All kinds of fruit trees and small fruit plants at unusually low rate, prices and descriptions sent free. Address
N. W. CRAFT.
Shore, Yadkin Co., N. C.

THE NEWS & OBSERVER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

LARGEST WEEKLY IN THE STATE.

WE GIVE 2,500 COLUMS OF READING MATTER during the year. We print full reports of the meetings of all important religious bodies and of court and legislative proceedings, and generally all matters of interest occurring in the State.

We give the latest Telegrams, the latest Market Reports. the freshest news, interesting Articles, Stories for the girls and Farm Notes for the boys.

Our Market Reports will be worth many dollars to farmers and merchants.

Take your County Peper, and then send $2.00 for the NEWS AND OBSERVER.

Specimen copies furnished on application.

Summer Complaints

At this season, various diseases of the bowels are prevalent, *and many lives are lost* through lack of knowledge of a safe and sure remedy. PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER is a *sure* cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, etc., and is *perfectly safe.*

Read the following:

BAINBRIDGE, N. Y., March 22, 1881.
PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER *never fails to afford instant relief* for cramp and pain in the stomach.
JOSEPH BURDITT.

NICHOLVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1881.
The *very best* medicine I know of for dysentery, cholera morbus, and cramps in the stomach. Have used it for years, and it is *sure cure* every time.
JULIUS W. DEE.

MOINGONA, IOWA, March 18, 1881.
I have used your PAIN KILLER in severe cases of cramp, colic and cholera morbus, and it gave almost instant relief.
L. E. CALDWELL.

CARNESVILLE, GA., Feb. 26, 1881.
For twenty years I have used your PAIN KILLER in my family. Have used it many times for bowel complaints, and it *always cures.* Would not feel safe without a bottle in the house.
J. R. IVIE.

SACO, ME., Jan. 31, 1881.
Have used PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER for twelve years. It is *safe, sure, and reliable.* No mother should allow it to be out of the family.
H. I. NAYES.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1881.
We began using it over thirty years ago, and it always gives immediate relief. Would hardly dare to go to bed without a bottle in the house.
W. O. SPERRY.

CONWAYBORO, S. C., Feb. 28, 1881.
Nearly every family in this section keeps a bottle in the house.
DR. E. MORTON.

U. S. CONSULATE,
CRENFELD, RHENISH PRUSSIA, Feb. 8, 1881.
I have known PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER almost from the day it was introduced, and after years of observation and use I regard its presence in my household as an *indispensable necessity.*
I. S. POTTER, U. S. Consul.

BURTON-ON-TRENT, ENG.
I had been several days suffering severely from diarrhœa, accompanied with intense pain, when I tried your PAIN KILLER, and found almost instant relief.
H. J. NOWER.

21 MONTAGUE ST., LONDON, ENG.
During a residence of twenty-three years in India, I have given it in many cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, and never knew it to fail to give relief.
R. CLARIDGE.

No family can safely be without this invaluable remedy. Its price brings it within the reach of all.

For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors,
Providence, R. I.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| Date, May 15 1881. | No. 47 Daily. | No. 43. Daily. | No. 19 Daily ex. Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Charlotte | 4 05 a m | 4 15 p m | 6 30 a m |
| " Salisbury | 5 56 a m | 6 07 p m | 11 16 a m |
| " High Point | 7 25 a m | 7 28 p m | 1 55 p m |
| Arrive Greensboro | 8 08 a m | 7 57 p m | 3 10 p m |
| Leave Greensboro | 9 40 a m | ..... | 6 25 p m |
| Arrive Hillsboro | 11 43 a m | ..... | 10 02 p m |
| " Durham | 12 23 p m | ..... | 12 31 a m |
| " Raleigh | 1 40 p m | ..... | 3 11 a m |
| Leave " | 1 45 p m | 8 41 a m | ..... |
| Arrive Goldsboro | 4 00 p m | 8 30 a m | ..... |

No. 47.—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 43.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| Date, May 15, 1881. | No. 48. Daily. | No. 42. Daily. | No. 20 Daily ex. Sun. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Goldsboro | 1 25 p m | ..... | 4 20 p m |
| Arrive Raleigh | 3 50 p m | ..... | 9 25 p m |
| Leave " | 3 55 p m | ..... | 9 55 p m |
| Arrive Durham | 5 09 p m | ..... | 12 18 a m |
| " Hillsboro | 5 48 p m | ..... | 1 45 a m |
| " Greensboro | 7 57 p m | ..... | 6 00 a m |
| Leave " | 8 17 

# The People's Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1881.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

***Special Notice.***—Persons wishing to have printing well done, will please call at the PRESS office. We can print as *cheap* as the *cheapest*.

### CLUBBING.

Clubs of the PRESS and GOOD LITERATURE one year for $1.75. This is the best offer yet made, and will give you a weekly nearly as large as the PRESS. In short, two papers every week for $1.75, cash in advance.

DON'T FORGET IT.—The Salem Printing Office does *first-class work* cheap, and cheaper than ever. Special contracts made, by the quantity. All kinds of printing, at corresponding rates. Call and see our work and prices.

FIVE LOTS IN WINSTON FOR SALE.—Two in West Winston, near the residence of W. B. Glenn, and three East of the Court-House, near the residence of Christ. Tavis. All good building lots. Apply early at this office.

—We again request that parties leaving town would confer a favor by notifying us as we wish to keep up the personal column as complete as possible.

—Smith Grove Camp-meeting 4th Sunday in this month.

—An infant of Wade Bynum died in Winston on Sunday last.

—Mrs. James A. Pepper died in Danbury on the 8th inst.

—Remember the County Jail will be sold on the 5th of September.

—Mr. Phillips' school in Waughtown is now in successful operation with a good attendance.

—Miss Crist's Day School will open next Wednesday, 24th, under very encouraging auspices.

—Last Quarter of the moon 16th, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock 36 minutes in the morning.

—The Asheville and Beaufort excursionists were pleased with their jaunt by rail.

—Irish potatoes are commanding high prices in our market. The crop is very short.

—We learn that Geo. E. Nissen & Co. will go into the manufacture of tobacco next season.

—Several of our country friends called on us during the recent county Sunday School Association.

—Harden Haizlip and son called on us on Saturday and looked over our printing establishment.

—Farmers are beginning to turn stubble, in fact several of our South Fork farmers have finished.

—Only ten "dog days" left. The heated term ends on the 28th, next Sunday a week.

—The *Republican* says, 53 of the citizens of Salem, Winston and vicinity visited Asheville last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Vogler will reach their jubilee of wedded life in October next. Also Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hege.

—The *Leader* says, no less than thirty new buildings are going up in Salem–Winston, and more contracted for.

—Notwithstanding the drought, we notice several Lick Creek farmers are cutting a second crop of grass, with the hope of getting a third crop before frost.

—Fine rains in this section on Saturday and Sunday, extending into Davidson county, in the Midway neighborhood, down towards Lexington.

—Capt. J. O. Moore succeeds Col. Yates as Chief Engineer of the North Carolina Midland Railway. He is an accomplished gentleman, has had much experience in railroading and is well qualified for the position.

—Wiley Nifong, of Davidson, has a very large orchard of peaches, apples and plums. He sells much green fruit, besides drying large quantities of peaches and apples. He will make a good thing of it this year.

—We notice many of the candidates for public school teachers are posting up in the new school books recommended by the State Board of Education. The new Grammars are to be found at the Salem Bookstore.

—W J Haizlip has returned home from Baltimore, where he took a thorough course in a Commercial College. Mr. Haizlip wishes employment as clerk or book keeper, and we know him to be a capable and steady young man.

—Our friend, James A. Reich, reached the 50th anniversary of his natal day on Saturday last. We congratulate him, and hope he may live many a day yet. "We are all growing old, Jim."

—The colored excursion to Raleigh on last Saturday, was a huge affair. The cars were crowded. Heavy showers with hail at Raleigh somewhat marred the pleasures of the day.

—We have received a good photograph of Pace's new brick warehouse, for which we return thanks. The building is said to be the largest in the State.

PERSONALS.—Judge Cloud is at Beaufort.

Miss C. F. Patterson is visiting relatives in Caldwell county.

Rev L B Wurreschke has returned from his trip to Washington.

Maj. Peter W. Hairston called on us Wednesday, looking well.

Misses Maggie Miller and Jesse Winkler have gone to Bethania to visit their aunt, Mrs. Jno. Brown.

C. A. Winkler has gone out West on a protracted visit.

Col. J. B. Yates, of Midland N. C. Railroad, was at the Salem Hotel on Sunday, with his family.

Maj. Andrews was also here on a visit to his family. Both left for Newbern on Monday morning.

Mrs. McRea, of Lumberton, and Mr. Goodman, of Texas, are at the Salem Hotel.

Mrs. Lyon and daughters left for a few week's travel North, embracing Niagara Falls, Watkin's Glen and Delaware Water Gap in their tour.

H. T. Bryan, Esq., of Newbern, took a jaunt to the Pilot last week. He reports a piece of vandalism, which has not happened within our recollection, viz: the removal of the long ladder leading up to the top of the pinacle. The ladder should be replaced and securely fastened.

—Pres. Zorn, and the young ladies of Salem Academy, who are spending vacation here, started on a pleasure trip on yesterday, (Wednesday) taking in the Yadkin Valley, and returning home by way of the Pilot Mountain.

—The old story of the "return of the Virgin" after her 40 days visit, brought showers on Saturday here, with good soaking rains a few miles west and south of us. A good rain here on Sunday afternoon.

—Charles Sink, of Davidson county, was accidently killed on the 27th July, at Andrew Darr's near Lexington, by sliding off a straw stack into a pitch-fork which was setting up against the stack. He was about 20 years of age.

DAVIE COUNTY, Aug. 15.—Holden Smith's barn was struck by lightning last Saturday and consumed with all his hay and oats, involving a loss of some two or three hundred dollars. S. A. Jarvis' straw rick was also struck by lightning and burnt up; it was with difficulty his barn was saved, the rick being not more than 15 feet from it.

Drought still continues, and there cannot be more than one-fourth of a corn crop made. W. F. T.

C. F. Bahnson also favors us wit above details.

—The Broadbay Sunday School Association held its annual meeting a few weeks siuce, and was a pleasant affair. We were kindly furnished with a programme, which, on account of the crowded state of our columns, is not published. The scholars all did well, and reflected credit on all concerned. Able addresses were made by J. F. McCuiston, A P Snider, Thos Spaugh, Prof C A Rominger, Elder M Baldwin, Elder Wm Turner and others.

–The 1st Baptist Church, of Winston (colored) will run an excursion from Winston to Salisbury on Saturday, August 27th, leaving the depot at 7 o'clock, P. M., returning on Monday morning, thus giving the excursionists all day Sunday at Salisbury.

STORM.—A heavy storm of wind and rain passed over Muddy Creek and South Fork sections in this and Davidson county, on Saturday evening last. The storm cloud rose in the west and passed with fearful velocity over the plantations of Parmenia Sides and Wm. Spach, leveling fences, trees and corn, and blocking up roads, &c. At Mr. Sides' it almost demolished a nearly new barn. A party had just left its shelter, and thus escaped injury. At Mr. Thomas' shade trees were twisted off, and a new well house lifted entirely off and smashed. As usual with these whirlwinds and cloud bursts, considerable hail fell, damaging growing crops, and stripping fruit trees. The storm moved with a skip and a jump, missing a plantation here and there, only to pounce down on a neighboring farm with damaging effect. Near Hopewell Meeting-house trees were twisted off, and at Mr. Enoch's house several were blown over and his corn crib barely escaped demolition. A portion of Frank Mendenhall's barn was unroofed and the shedding around the barn torn off, besides felling shade and fruit trees. A straw stack at Pink Sniders was lifted up and the straw scattered in a neighboring pine wood. At Wm. Spaugh's and vicinity of Waughtown considerable hail fell and many trees are down. In the vicinity of Geo. Sink, fences, fruit and forest trees were twisted off and uprooted. Altogether it was the most severe storm which has passed over this section for many a year. Here in Salem we had moderate rain with scarcely any wind, while at other points, and on Lick Creek, the rain fall was copious, with high winds, blowing down fences, &c., without doing any serious damage. Good rains on Sunday afternoon, since which time the weather has been clear and the air delightfully bracing.

—On August 24th the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company will run an excursion on regular train, No. 48, from Goldsboro to Asheville and return. Tickets good to return on any regular train until September 3rd. Fare from Winston $6.15.

—The anniversaries of remarkable events for the week are: Farragut died, 14, 1870; Napoleon Bonapart born, 15th, 1769; Great comet appeared, 17th, 1682; Battle of Gravalotte (France), 1870; Battle Conteras, (Mexico), 1847; Walter Scott born, 15th, 1769; Evangelical Alliance, 19, 1846; Constitution takes the Guirriere, 18th, 1812; Battle of Camden. 16th, 1780; Indians defeated by General Wayne, 20th, 1794.

—A company of capitalists, represented by O. S. Causy, of High Point, have negotiated with Mr. Alph. Douthit for the purchase of a site for the erection of a cotton factory on the Yadkin River, near Idol's Ferry, and will shortly commence work upon the building. It is on the line of the N. C. M. Railroad and every convenience possible has been guaranteed the firm by the Railroad Company. Mr. Douthit has also in process of erection near the same point a large grist and saw mill which will soon be in full blast.

—*Sentinel*

### Cases Disposed of at August Inferior Court.

State vs W H Westmoreland, affray. Not guilty.

State vs Frank Bynum (col) and T B Bynum (col), larceny. Nol pros.

State vs J W Goslen, affray. Not guilty.

State vs John Henley, affray. Defendant submitted.

State vs Henry Gorrell, larceny. Not guilty.

State vs Cornelius Peddicord, larceny. Not guilty.

State vs David Ensley and Emory Thomas, larceny. Not guilty.

State vs David Ensley and Emory Thomas, assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs R L Carter, assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs Green Newsom, retailing without license. Guilty. $15 fine and costs.

State vs John Lashmit, assault and battery. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs James Wall, carrying concealed weapon. Guilty. $5 and costs.

State vs J P Apple, selling liquor on Sunday. Guilty. $25 fine and costs.

State vs Green Newsom, retailing without license. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Solomon Hunt, retailing, &c, $10 fine and costs.

State vs Isom Cofer, assault and battery. Defendant discharged on the payment of costs.

State vs Green Newsom, retailing, &c. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Jno Burke, assault and battery. Not guilty.

State vs Jno Williams, larceny. Guilty. $1 fine and costs, judgment suspended over him.

State vs J P Apple, selling liquor on Sunday. Judgment suspended on payment of cost.

State vs J P Apple, selling liquor on Sunday. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs William Martin, carrying concealed weapons. Guilty. Judgment suspended on payment of cost.

State vs J P Apple, selling liquor on Sunday. Nol pros.

State vs R L Carter, selling and giving away liquor to minors. Judgment suspended on payment of cost.

State vs J P Apple, selling liquor on Sunday. Judgment suspended on payment of costs.

State vs Jacob Segraves, larceny, 18 months at hard labor and assigned to C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

State vs Jennie Sumpter, assault and battery, guilty. 30 days in jail.

State vs Filmore Brock, larceny, not guilty.

State vs Remus Grasty, assault and battery, not guilty.

State vs Anna Ferebee, larceny, guilty. 3 years at hard labor in the State prison.

State vs Wilson Johnson, larceny, guilty. 18 months in penitentiary.

State vs Dicey Cofer, assault and battery, not guilty.

State vs Dicey Cofer and George Cofer, assault and battery, not guilty

State vs A J Williams, assault and battery, guilty, 2 years in county jail with permission to be hired out by County Commissioners.

State vs Remus Grasty, assault and battery, not guilty.

State vs Tom Randolph, assault and battery, guilty. $10 fine and costs.

State vs Tom Randolph, carrying concealed weapons. Gnilty, one penny and costs.—*Leader.*

### Official Vote of Stokes.

| | FOR | AGAINST. |
|---|---|---|
| Francisco, | 3 | 211 |
| Covington's, S. H. | 9 | 124 |
| Alley's, | 9 | 336 |
| Mitchell's, | 10 | 198 |
| Walnut Cove, | 29 | 214 |
| Dalton, | 28 | 192 |
| Centreville, | 7 | 134 |
| Danbury, | 7 | 118 |
| Germanton, | 12 | 134 |
| Wilson's Store, | 16 | 130 |
| Sands, | 7 | 234 |
| | 144 | 2,025 |
| Majority, | | 1.881 |

### Not Official Vote of Yadkin.

| TOWNSHIPS. | FOR. | AGAINST. |
|---|---|---|
| Boonville, | 40 | 134 |
| Knobs, | 00 | 000 |
| Buck Shoal, | 89 | 138 |
| Deep Creek, | 85 | 121 |
| Liberty, | 38 | 215 |
| Forbush, | 9 | 157 |
| Little Yadkin, | 22 | 56 |
| East Bend, | 00 | 000 |
| Faubush, | 71 | 155 |
| | 353 | 976 |
| | | 353 |
| | | 623 |


**Be Wise and Happy.**

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good tell you, is Hop Bitters—rely on it.—*Press.*


### DIED.

—In Winston, on Fridry last, of typhoid fever, Mr. PETER IHRIE, a highly respected citizen.

—In this county, Mrs. POLLY GRIFFITH, aged 82 years.

—In Davidson County, recently, SAMUEL YOKELY, aged about 80 years.

—In Yadkin county, July 24th, of inflammation of the brain, Mrs. MARY ATWOON, aged 63 years, while on a visit to her sisters and brothers. She was the widow of Col. Frank Atwood, of Forsyth Co., well known to the citizens of Winston and Salem.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

FINE SOAP!—Super Triple Scented Toilet Soap, manufactured of the very finest and most costly materials, for sale at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

—Paints and Oils, a full line at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Lewis' White Lead at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—Call at H. W. FRIES Store for gentlemens' Fine Shoes.

—Lithia Water for sale by the gallon at GRAY & MARTIN'S.

—BRICKS WITHOUT STRAW, at the Salem Book Store.

—Lamps and all Lamp Goods at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

—For your spring supply of Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' Shoes, go to H. W. FRIES'.

—GRAY & MARTIN, Druggists, succeed MONTAGUE & GRAY and GRAY & WILSON.

—A few copies of REVISED TESTAMENT at the Bookstore. More on hand shortly.

**The Revised Testament.**—A few copies of the Revised Testament at the Salem Bookstore. All should have a copy. A very good "old and new version on opposite pages" edition.


$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. We will start you. $12 a day and upwards made at home by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted every where to work for us. Now is the time. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one willing to work can fail to make enormous pay by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. A great opportunity for making money easily and honorably. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

$66 a week in your town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.


### SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE TOWN LOT. IN WINSTON.

THE undersigned having been duly appointed Commissioners for that purpose, will sell on the premises, at auction, at 1 o'clock, p. m., on MONDAY THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, next, the jail lot of Forsyth County, situated about 200 feet north of the Court House, extending from Liberty to Main Streets, and is 110 by 200 feet, and adjoins the block of the new Store houses of Messrs Buxton, Alspaugh, Hamlen and others, and near Pace's warehouse.

Said lot is so located and of such size as to make eight good business stands and will be sold as a whole, or divided to suit purchasers. One third of the purchase money will be required at the sale and the residue in two equal installments of 6 and 12 months drawing 8 per interest from date. Bond and approved security will be required from the purchaser, and title will be made on payment of all the purchase money. Further terms made known at the sale.

J. W. FRIES,
J. W. ALSPAUGH,
T. J. WILSON, } Com'rs

Aug. 6th, 1881-tds.


**There's Music in the Waters.**

Yes, music in the waters; music in the ocean; music in the solemn forest; music in the watching star; music in the cannon; music everywhere, but the sweetest, and the most for the money, is found in the SOUTHERN MUSICAL JOURNAL. Just see in the June number, that sweet song, "The Old Musician and His Harp;" the good chorus, "There's Music in the Waters;" Mascot Polka," from the latest opera, and "Blossom Waltz," for the six year old music student. Over $1.00 worth in this one number—$12 worth yearly—and to cap all, $1.00 worth of Premium Sheet Music presented each subscriber. 20 pages of musical reading matter, and 8 pages of Music monthly; and all for only $1.25 yearly. Send a 3 cent stamp for specimen copy of the *neatest, brightness* and *best* Musical Magazine in the land. Address **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**

**When the Fields are White with Cotton?**

"No money now; can't buy Pianos or Organs till cotton comes in." Yes you can. Rake up $10 *Cash on an Organ*, or $25 *Cash on a Piano*, and we will sell you during *June, July, August and September*, at **Rock Bottom Cash Rates** and wait 3 months for balance, *without one cent of interest*. Cash rates. Three Months Credit. No Interest. Don't forget it. Grand summer Clearing Out Sale of New and Second-Hand Instruments—500 Pianos, 500 Organs. All Styles. All grades. All prices. *Must be closed out. Special Terms* to Installment buyers. Cash prices advanced only *Ten Per Cent*. Fifteen Days Test Trial. Guaranteed Instruments from *six best makers*. Catalogne and full information mailed free of charge. Avoid being imposed upon by Beatty, or any other man, by ordering at once from the Great Wholesale Piano and Organ Depot of the South, **Ludden & Bates' Southern Music House, Savannah, Ga.**


### NOTICE.

Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have you complied with the law. If not, look to your duties between this and the 15th day of August, 1881, and save costs.

C. S. HAUSER,
July 11th, 1881. *Probate Judge.*


A. N. ZEVELY,
ON F. STREET,
WASHINGTON, - - D. C
(Late Assistant Postmaster-General.)
Attends to business before any of the Departments. Collections, etc.


LOTS in Winston for sale. Enquire at Salem Book Store.


—Those wishing to try our Teas can obtain samples free.
GRAY & MARTIN.

—Fullest line of Toilet Articles and Perfumery in the towns at GRAY & MARTIN'S DRUG STORE.

**FINE SHOES.**

Just received the largest stock of FINE SHOES, ever brought to this market,—all Ziegler Brothers manufacture.

Also a large line of Carpet samples.
H. W. FRIES.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

**A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat** should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.** For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. **Public speakers** and **singers** use them to clear and strengthen the **Voice.** Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.


### SALEM MARKETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, (white) per bush | $1 00 to $1 00 |
| Wheat, (red) " " | 90 to 1 00 |
| Corn, per bushel, | 75 to 80 |
| Oats, " " | 35 to 40 |
| Rye, " " | 75 to 85 |
| Barley, per bush | 00 to 00 |
| Flour, per hundred, | 2 75 to 3 50 |
| Peas, (col'd,) per bushel, | 00 to 00 |
| Peas, (white,) " " | 00 to 00 |
| Beans, (col'd,) " " | 00 to 00 |
| Beans, (white,) " " | 00 to 00 |
| Onion Setts, per bushel, | 0 00 to 00 |
| Pork, | 7 to 9 |
| Country Meat, (hog round,) | 9 to 11 |
| " Hams' | 10 to 12 |
| Green Apples per bushel, | 40 to 0 50 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 10 to 00 |
| Butter, per pound, | 15 to 20 |
| Tallow, " " | 5 to 0 |
| Beeswax, " " | 20 to 20 |
| Flax Seed, per bushel | 80 to 0 90 |
| Potatoes, Irish, per bush | 00 to 0 00 |
| Potatoes, sweet, " " | 00 to 00 |
| Cabbage, per pound, | 00 to 0 |
| Chickens, per dozen, | 1 50 to 2 00 |
| Hay, per hundred, | 35 to 40 |
| Fodder, per hundred bdls, | 00 to 00 |
| Shucks, per hundred lbs, | 00 to 00 |
| Blackberries, | 0 to 00 |
| Whortleberries | 0 to 00 |
| Dried Cherries | 0 to 00 |
| Dried Apples | 0 to 00 |

### Winston Tobacco Market.

[CORRECTED BY A. B. GORRELL.]

—The offerings this week are very large and prices well sustained, infact all grades are higher. Bright and fine wrappers are scarce and in great demand. It is certainly a favorably time for marketing the weed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lugs Common Green | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| " " Red | 4 00 to 5 50 |
| " Good | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| Smokers, common green bight | 4 00 to 5 00 |
| " " bright | 5 50 to 6 50 |
| " good | 7 00 to 8 50 |
| " fine | 9 00 to 11 00 |
| " fancy | 12 00 to 18 00 |
| Good, rich, ripe, sweet fillers | 9 00 to 17 00 |
| Cutters, thin, bright leaf | 12 00 to 18 00 |
| Leaf, common green | 5 00 to 7 00 |
| " " red | 6 00 to 8 50 |
| " good, waxy red | 9 00 to 12 00 |
| Wrappers Common dark | 15 00 to 20 00 |
| " Good, red | 30 00 to 40 00 |
| " com., mahoghany, | 12 50 to 18 00 |
| " good, rich, " | 20 00 to 25 00 |
| " fine | 40 00 to 50 00 |
| " common bright | 16 00 to 18 00 |
| " good | 22 50 to 30 00 |
| " fine | 35 00 to 40 50 |
| " fancy | 50 00 to 60 00 to 75 00 |

Damaged tobacco of all grades sells very low.

### Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem closes every day, except Sunday at 6.45, a. m., and every day at 3.40, p. m. Due every day, by 12:30, a. m., and every day except Sunday, by 11.45, a. m.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Tobaccoville, Dalton, Bliss and Flat Shoals. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday, at 3, p. m.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germanton Walnut Cove and Meadows. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30, a. m, Due every day, except Sunday by 3, p. m.

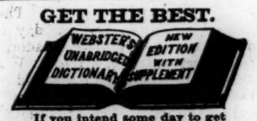
YADKINVILLE, via Winston, Lewisville, Panther Creek Conrad's and Charity closes every day except Sunday at 5:30, a. m. Due every day except Sunday by 3, p. m.

ROCKFORD, via Mount Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend and Richmond Hill Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:30, a. m. Due Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6, p.m.

FULTON, via Friedberg, Yokely, Advance and Elbaville. Closes every Tuesday and Friday at 5:30, a. m. Due Tuesday and Friday by 7, p. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.


GET THE BEST.




If you intend some day to get
**WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED, "DO IT NOW."**
THE NEW EDITION
Contains over 118,000 Words,
1928 Pages, 3000 Engravings,
Four Pages Colored Plates,
4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings,
Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names.
THE STANDARD.
The "most beautiful and complete English Dictionary."
THE 3000 Engravings, nearly three times as many as any other Dict'ry.
Every school and family should have it for constant reference.
GET THE STANDARD.
Sale of *Webster's* is over 20 times the sale of any other series of Dictionaries.
The "highest authority of the Courts in definition."—*Chief Justice Waite.*
almost universal authority in deciding the meaning of words.
No other Dictionary has been bought by any State to supply its Schools.
Dictionary on which nine-tenths of the School Books of the country are based.
Authority in the Government Printing Office at Washington. Jan. 1881.
Recommended by State Supt's Schools in 36 States, and 50 College Pres'ts.
Dictionary that has been placed in more than 32,000 public schools in U. S.
IS IT NOT THE STANDARD?
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
Also Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.
1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. W. M. HINSHAW.

SPRING AND SUMMER OF 1881.

# HINSHAW BROTHERS,

WINSTON, N. C.

Four years ago to-day we opened our first stock of GOODS in one of the buildings we now occupy. Not satisfied to remain where we started, we have from time to time added to our building and stock, so that we can safely say that we now have the most complete Store Rooms in the State. We have in use two of BATES' best ELEVATORS by the means of which we have easy access to all parts of the ten Rooms in our Block, all of which are filled with Merchandise of every description, which we buy at the lowest prices, mostly from manufacturers, and which we will sell at reasonable prices.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN TOWN, we will duplicate in prices any bill of an ordinary amount bought in any market, freight taken into consideration.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENTS ARE THE MOST COMPLETE IN WINSTON. We call especial attention to our line of

## DRESS GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, LAWNS, PEQUETS, SUITINGS, NOTIONS, PARASOLS, COTTONADES, CASSIMERES, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Winchester, Va., and Miles' Philadelphia Shoes A SPECIALTY.

OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF

400 Suits of Mens' and Boys' Clothing
40 Cases Hats.
85 Cases and Bales of Dry Goods
50 Cases Notions
100 Bags Coffee
50 Barrels Sugar
75 " Syrups
150 Kegs of Nails and Horse Shoes

SPLENDID STOCK OF

## STAPLE HARDWARE,

Drugs and Patent Medicines.

Tin Ware, Hollow Ware and Queensware

in large quantities and great variety.

2,000 Dozens Coats' Spool Cotton at N. Y. Prices.
2,000 Pounds Sole Leather.
20,000 Pounds Meat and Lard.
White Lead, Oils, Varnishes, &c.

We intend to make it to the interest of every one to come and see us, and we invite you to do so.

7,500 BAGS OF THE CELEBRATED STAR BRAND TOBACCO MANURE For Sale this Spring.

Buy your GOODS of us and sell your TOBACCO at our NEW WAREHOUSE, (PACE'S) when completed, and you will come as near getting the worth of your money in Merchandise, and the worth of your Tobacco in money as you can get in this wide world.

COME ONE, COME ALL.

Respectfully,
HINSHAW BROTHERS.

May 19th, 1881.

JOHN GATLING, President, W. H. CROW, Vice-President
W. S. PRIMROSE, Secretary and Treasurer,
P. COWPER Adjuster and Supervisor.

NORTH CAROLINA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

INSURES ALL CLASSES OF
Insurable Property,
Against Loss or Damage by Fire,
On the Most Reasonable Terms.

Losses Promptly Adjusted and Paid.
Encourage Home Institutions.

J. W. BEARD, Agent, at Kernersville, N. C.
J. A. LINEBACK, Agent at Salem, N. C.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LEADING COMPANY OF THE WORLD
Assets, over - - $30,000,000.
Total Claims Paid, SEVENTY MILLON DOLLARS
New York Office, 45 William Street.
DAVENPORT & CO., GENERAL AGENTS
1113 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
J. A. LINEBACK, SALEM, N. C.,
Agent for Salem, Winston and vicinity.

GOLD Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 120 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home overnight. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages in the business fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at the PRESS OFFICE.

NEW BOOKS.—A lot of new Seaside Library publications just received a the Salem Bookstore.

I. W. DURHAM,
PRACTCAL
Marble Worker
AND DEALER IN
MONUMENTS
AND
TOMBSTONES.
WINSTON, N. C.
Write for Price List and Designs.
March 21—26-12—1 year.

SPRING OPENING.

NEW GOODS.
REDUCED PRICES.

CALL AND SEE.

JUST RECEIVED at Mrs. DOUTHIT'S, a large assortment of all kinds of

MILLINERY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.,

for the Spring and Summer of 1881, which will be sold cheap for cash.

All are invited to call.

MRS. T. B. DOUTHIT.
Salem, N. C., April, 1, 1881.

$66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$25 PREMIUM.

GET THE BEST.
Turner's Patent Evaporator.

A PREMIUM OF $25 will be given the farmer who produces the greatest quantity of sugar from syrup made by Turner's Patent Evaporator, from one acre of seed cane, grown in North Carolina. Ten pounds to be exhibited at the next annual State Fair at Raleigh.

Turner's Patent Evaporator has been in use for two years, and is highly recommended by farmers and others who have used it. The following certificate speaks for itself:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY CO., } January 18th, 1881. }

*To all whom it may concern:*

This is to certify that I have used the Turner Evaporator for the past year and find it to be a perfect success.

It has advantages that no other evaporator has:

1st. The fire can be regulated without any danger of risk of burning or scorching the molasses.

2nd. The arrangement is such that you can regulate the flow of juice and discharge of finished syrup with such accuracy as not to endanger the syrup from its having tinge of scorch or dark drugy appearance.

3rd. It facilitates the labor so very much that one hand can attend to the Evaporator and do good work; besides many other advantages that I have neither time or space here to enumerate.

REV. J. J. SETLIFF.

P. S. I made syrup from the early Amber Cane that actually commenced the process of granulation on the Evaporator.

J. J. S.

For further information, call on or address, W. E. TURNER, Dalton, N. C.

or B. TURNER, Bethanina, N. C.

March 3, 1881-8-6m.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Also excellent for human flesh. READ PROOF BELOW.

FROM
COL. L. T. FOSTER.

Youngstown, Ohio, May 10th, 1881.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—I had a very valuable Hambletonian colt which I prized very highly, he had a large bone spavin on one joint and a small one on the other which made him very lame; I had him under the charge of two veterinary surgeons which failed to cure him. I was one day reading the advertisement of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the Chicago *Express*, I determined at once to try it, and got our druggists here to send for it, they ordered three bottles; I took them all and thought I would give it a thorough trial. I used it according to directions and the fourth day the colt ceased to be lame and the lumps have disappeared. I used but one bottle and the colt's limbs are as free from lumps and as smooth as any horse in the State. He is entirely cured. The cure was so remarkable that I let two of my neighbors have the remaining two bottles, who are now using it. Very Respectfully,

L. T. FOSTER.

Kendall's Spavin Cure
ON HUMAN FLESH.

Patten's Mills, Washington Co., N. Y., February 21st, 1878.

DR. B. J. KENDALL, Dear Sir: The particular case on which I used your Kendall's Spavin Cure was a malignant ankle sprain of sixteen months standing. I had tried many things, but in vain. Your Spavin Cure put the foot to the ground again, and for the first time since hurt, in a natural position. For a family liniment it excels anything we ever used. Yours truly,

REV. M. P. BELL.
Pastor of M. E. Church, Patten's Mills, N. Y.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach every deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or other enlargements, such as spavins splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings and any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or for rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects.

Send address for Illustrated Circular which we think gives positive proof of its virtues. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All Druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vt.

SOLD BY ALL DRUG STORES.

CHOICE LOT
—OF—
GOOD BOOKS
AT COST
—AT—
Blum's Bookstore,
SALEM, N. C.

## FACTS AND COMMENTS.

Under the title of "Associated Agriculturists of Great Britain," a company with a capital of a million, in shares of $25, has been formed for joint stock farming in Great Britain. Each estate will be under a manager of local experience, and the prospectus points to the fact that the shareholders of a farm in Holland of 4,000 acres have for ten years divided annually ten per cent. The Duke of Buckingham, an excellent man of business, and Lords Londonderry Carysfort and Herles, are on the council

Curious how people utter confused ideas when they are in search of parallels to the attempt on the President's life. They invariably select kings as illustrations, as though the President was a king. The nearest parallel cited is found in English history. John Bellingham, a tradesman, lost his fortune, and his mind became disordered. One of his delusions was that the action of the government caused his commercial reverses, and he repeatedly applied to Mr. Spencer Peceval, then prime minister, demanding compensation, either in the form of money or official position. No notice was taken of his demands, and one day as Mr. Perceval passed through the lobby of the house of commons, Bellingham stepped from behind a pillar and shot him. He fell dead, and the assassin quietly gave himself up to the officers, and in a few days was tried, found guilty and hanged.

A German physician, Dr. Treichler, in a paper read before the Association of National Historians and Physicians at Baden-Baden, asserts that the present method of school instruction is a cause of disease, and is useless, producing mental confusion. The great objects of school education are intellectual discipline and the awakening of a desire to continue the cultivation of the mind, and these, he says, are almost entirely frustrated. Habitual headache has increased among both boys and girls, and this headache not only destroys much of the happiness and cheerfulness of life, but produces impoverishment of the blood and loss of intellectual tone, and reduces many a highly gifted child to the level of a discontented drudge. Undoubtedly, he continues, the principal cause of the headache is intellectual over-exertion, entailing work at night, and the insisting by parents on the too early taking up of a variety of subjects, music among the rest.

It is reported that one of the diamond mines which were included under the celebrated name of Golconda is in a condition to be worked again with profit, and that the industry which once made Central India famous is about to be revived. Near the modern town of Hyderabad are the ruins of the hill-fort and city of Golconda where lived three centuries ago an independent prince who ruled a vast territory. The diamonds were not found in the immediate neighborhood of his capital, but were carried thither from villages in the Kistna valley to be cut and polished in its workshops. It is not known just when this famous industry began to decline, nor why the diamond mines were finally abandoned. If they had been exhausted modern enterprise will not be of much avail; but if, as is possible, hostile invasions put a stop to the working of them, the neighborhood of Golconda may become a second time famous.

A correspondent of the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Courier* gives a clever description of the people who live along the Hatteras banks. He is sure that most of them must be web-footed, for water rather than air is the element in which they live. When they want the doctor they hang out a red flag as a sign of distress. If he doesn't come, because "the wind ain't fair," or for any other reason, they take a dram of whisky and coppers, soak their feet in sea water, "turn in" and trust to luck. If they die their bodies are buried on the top of a sand ridge, and when the visitor sees several sailboats on the water in procession with flags at half-mast he is looking at a funeral, although he may not be aware of it. They ornament their houses with whales' ribs and jaws, sharks' teeth, South American lariats, war clubs from the Mozambique islands, Madagascar idols and a multitude of other strange decorations. Their hogs are raised on clams, mussels, offal of fish and garbage, and their cattle wade out on the shoals for miles, where the water covers their backs, to feed on sea grass, and if they are carried up country and fed on corn and fodder they will not live. Every man is captain of some kind of a boat, and "she" is always better than any other boat in some way. "She is hard to beat in a gale of wind," or "before the wind," or "beating to the windward," or "with the wind on the beam," or "she can sail closer to the wind," or "will carry sail longest," or "hard to beat in a light wind," or "totes more stock," or is "stronger," or "dryer," or "she is a big little boat," or "draws the least water," or "needs less ballast," or "she is the newest," or "has the best timbers," or "steers the best," or "she is a lucky boat," or "stands up better," or "needs less sail than any other boat," or "she is best for fishing," etc. Perhaps "she comes about better than any other boat." She is bound to have something about her better than anybody else's boat.

### Sworn to Kill the Czar.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives particulars concerning the recent plot laid to assassinate the czar. M. Baronoff, the chief of police, had received an anonymous letter stating that on the 13th of July the emperor of Russia was to be assassinated. The letter contained nothing more. Baronoff made inquiries in every direction, and ascertained that a young student had committed suicide under extraordinary circumstances, the man having first run himself through with his sword without injuring a vital part, and having then lodged a bullet with his revolver in his left temple and finding himself still alive, fired again in his other temple and in the gaping wound made by the sword. This determined suicide awakened M. Baronoff's suspicions. He found the man apparently dead, but, in fact, still breathing and in a swoon. M. Baronoff, by the aid of the doctors, caused the student to come to his senses and to speak. The student declared that he formed part of a secret society of twenty Nihilists who had all sworn to kill the emperor. They had all drawn lots and it had fallen to his lot to carry out the plan of assassination on the 13th of July. Nineteen daggers were suspended over his head, and his brother Nihilists swore to kill him if he showed the slightest hesitation, but notwithstanding this threat his heart failed him, and he resolved to die by his own hand. Before committing suicide he had written to M. Baronoff, with the conviction that one of his fellow-conspirators would immediately take his place. The student lived until the 18th of July. Before breathing his last he revealed the names of his nineteen brother Nihilists, who have been all secured by the police.

A terrible adulteration in ice cream has been brought to light in the East. However, the only feature of the fraud worthy of note, is that one plate isn't enough for two young souls and the price remains the same.—*Wheeling Sunday Leader.*

## FOR THE LADIES.

### The Best Husbands.

The best husbands I ever met came out of a family where the mother, a most heroic and self-denying woman, laid down the absolute law, "Girls first." Not in any authority, but first to be thought of, as to protection and tenderness. Consequently the chivalrous care which these lads were taught to show to their own sisters naturally extended itself to all women. They grew up true gentlemen—gentlemen, generous, unexacting, courteous of speech and kind of heart. In them was the protecting strength of manhood, which scorns to use its strength except for protection; the proud honesty of manhood, which infinitely prefers being lovingly and openly resisted to being twisted round one's finger as mean men are twisted, and mean women will always be found ready to do it, but which, I think, all honest men and brave women would not merely dislike, but utterly despise.—*Mrs. Muloch Craik.*

### The Latest Freak in Fashion.

Do you know the latest fashion? No. Well, it is for a young womon to have a photograph taken of her hand, and present it as a souvenir to her intimate friends. The great question, "What shall I do with my hands?" seems at last to have been answered by fashion, which says, "Have them photographed." The trial of properly disposing of the hands has always been great with those who visit the photographer. To hold a fan is stilted, to rest them upon the lap is awkward, for the loveliest hands in the world look large in a photograph, and to fold them gives a white patch in the picture not at all artistic. A pretty and fashionable blonde, dressed in her black velvet suit, a few days ago went to a photographer to have a panel picture—the popular style now—taken for the full length of her figure when standing. She wore a Spanish lace jabot from neck to toe, and this gave fullness and grace to her slender form. "Now, what shall I do with my hands?" she said. They were perfect in shape, the fingers tapering to the waxen tips, where the delicate pink nails demonstrated the height to which the manicure's art has attained. The artist saw at a glance that the hands were well worth taking in the picture, and he made various suggestions. "No," said the blonde, entwining her fingers beneath the lace jabot so that they would be nearly concealed, "I will stand thus, and then I will have my hands taken separately." The idea was a good one. After her negative was made, she rested her arm upon an upright support, and held her hand against a black walnut background while it was photographed. It made a beautiful picture, which is now for sale in a Nassau street store among pictures of actresses, actors, divas, tenors and impresarios. This seems to have started the fashion. Now young ladies may enjoy the pleasure of giving their hand to many beaux, while reserving the flesh and blood reality for the one they love best.—*New York Letter.*

### Fashion Notes.

"Dawn" is a new shade of pale gold.

Yellow, red and olive green guipure lace has appeared.

Stylish evening wraps are Eastern in texture, color and design.

Tea-gowns made of glace-surah, shot with gold, are among summer novelties.

Lavender gloves are slowly taking their place by the side of mastic, as a favorite color to wear with white.

Crape dresses trimmed with pearl-beaded lace and garnished with trailing wreaths of flowers are the most beautiful dresses worn this season.

Sets of duchess lace are serious matters nowadays, for they include a kerchief, a Stuart collar, a cascade and cuffs, and, possibly, flounces.

New fichus are very elaborately made, with box plaited ruches and a fall of rich lace around the edges and shaped and tied in the directoire style.

Duchess lace sets are much worn this season, the entire set including tablier, vest, jabot, handkerchief and broad Stuart collar with deep cuffs to match.

Small parasols and very large fans are carried, and the most expensive of them are covered with peacock feathers. The fans are circular in shape, having richly mounted handles.

Pretty evening dresses for young girls are made of white summer cashmere, over which are worn shirred silk tunics and pointed Hungarian waists, laced down the back and cut with extremely short sleeves.

White satin costumes are popular even with quite young ladies, and some of the most elaborate of these toilets are embroidered with seed pearls or have the tabliers exquisitely hand painted and edged with duchess lace.

There appears to be a very strong tendency to return to the wearing of crinoline, as dresses continue to grow more bouffant—the tournures of imported dresses showing a constantly increasing fullness in the skirts.

Montespan point, a new imitation lace, is light and cheap, but not so pretty as the real Breton, which is now sold at absurdly low prices, considering that it is really hand run. The very fine imitation Breton kerchiefs come in very thickly wrought patterns and are very cheap.

A pretty fashion of wearing a rounded, sleeveless jacket, a la Zouave, has been revived. These jackets are made of a color and material differing from the dress, and the handsomest of them are made of Etruscan or Smyrna brocade, densely covered with cashmere beads; others are covered with beads of steel or jet, and for wearing over pale-colored evening dresses are jackets of heavy silk net, woven in diamond patterns and covered with pearl and crystal beads. There is also the "Sabran" jacket, a scintillation of beads, a shining cuirass, that is worn over any skirt, and that is especially pretty over light muslin dresses or those made entirely of lace plaitings.

### An Epidemic of Suicide.

A wave of suicide seems to be sweeping over the whole country. In all parts of the republic men and women are blowing out the little brains they possess and cutting their worthless throats in the most reckless manner. The compensating circumstance about it is that it rids the world of a number of people who, if they did not kill themselves, would probably kill somebody else, and that they make business lively for the undertakers and the coroners. It is almost impossible to account for this destructive tendency that occurs every once and awhile. The speculative writers and philosophers endeavor to account for it in various ways, and they talk learnedly and eloquently about crime cycles and more or less other sentimental rubbish, all of which is very good as a theory. The fact of the matter is there are a great many more crazy people in the world, or, as they call them in Washington, "cranks," than the world imagines. When a great popular excitement that stirs the whole country comes these weak-minded creatures jump off the first wharf, tie themselves to the first rope they see, or point to their heads the first old rusty pistol they run across. The majority of them are of far more use below ground than above it.—*New York Herald.*

## A DANCING PROCESSION.

### Strange Perpetuation of St. Vitus' Dance in Germany.

A Berlin letter describes a curious spectacle as follows: Not far from these places of rendezvous for all nations of the civilized world a spectacle has been attracting the curiosity of thousands which leads us back to the depths of the middle ages, although it is repeated year by year. I am speaking of the village of Echternach and its far-famed dancing procession.

From 15,000 to 20,000 pilgrims—I could not obtain more accurate information about the numbers—assemble on some meadows within the Prussian territory, but close to the confines of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The inhabitants of different villages—men and women apart—collect behind their clergymen, and a band of music is placed in the front. As the clock strikes five on Tuesday morning in Whitsuntide, a priest walks up the steps of a rude wooden pulpit and thence addresses the multitude, then already swollen to an incredible extent by sightseers, who come by special trains and every imaginable vehicle to be present at the performances.

The community which happens to be nearest the road stands forth, preceded by their priest, who, however, does not dance. Two men or two women hop away first two steps in advance, and then one backward, the band playing a most monotonous tune. "Abraham had seven sons, seven sons; seven sons had Abraham," are the words to this terrible melody, which each successive set, as they join the procession, take up with increasing vigor. Hour after hour passes away before the last people have started on their miles of way to the foot of the Church of St. Willerod, whence they go up fifty steps. Nothing can exceed the excitement and exhaustion among the dancers, old and young. Great are the numbers of those who, in spite of an occasional draught of water offered by charitable bystanders, sink down on the grass or on the dusty road not to rise for hours. The question is naturally asked: What does all this mean? The answer is: It is intended to perpetuate the remembrance of a frightful epidemic of St. Vitus' Dance, which carried off hundreds of victims in the neighborhood referred to some time during the fifteenth century; to offer up prayers and vows to the patron saint; to recognize a miraculous cessation of the epidemic, and it is a fulfillment of vows then that, in gratitude, there should be yearly dances performed—two hops forward and one backward, as closely resembling the visitation from which heaven had delivered them as rhythm and good taste would allow.

During the French occupation in 1793 the procession was forbidden, but the easy-going Dutch government of Luxembourg have allowed it to be revived. To judge from what could be seen this year of the drunkenness and debauchery in the numberless public houses frequented by the pilgrims after their long fasting and exertion, I am inclined to think it would have been better to have continued the prohibition.

### Ice-Yachting on the Hudson.

This exciting sport is described and illustrated in *Scribner*, from which we quote:

You go on down the river now with a good wind on the beam. The playful breeze freshens in flaws, as if trying to escape you; but still you follow its wayward motions; you start when it starts, flit over the ice with its own speed, turn and glide with the lightness and the grace of its own whirling dance. The ice-yachts darting about look like white-winged swallows skimming over the ice; as they cross and recross your course, you hope that every captain knows his business and will avoid collisions. The ice-yachts have anticipated your wish, and flown away to various points of the horizon while your thought drew its slow length along. The ice seems to be running under you with great speed, and you sometimes feel that you might easily drop off the open, spider-like frame of the yacht. By such rapid motion the bubbles, crystals and lines of the ice are all woven into a silky web of prismatic hues. You distinguish only the cracks that run with the course, and when they deviate from it they seem to jump from side to side without conecting angles or curves. The mounds and the windrows seem to come up at you suddenly, and dodge past. You begin to hold on to the hand-rail, and lie close down in the box. If you are steering you feel that your hand is the hand of fate, and the keen excitement nerves you to extraordinary alertness. The breeze sings in the rigging; the runners hum on the ice with a crunching sound, and a slight ringing and crackling; and a little spurt of crushed ice flies up behind each runner and flashes like a spray of gems. The yacht seems more and more a thing of the air, her motions are so fitful, wayward and sudden. The speed with which you approach a distant scene makes it grow distinct while you wink with wonder. Things grow larger, as if under the illusions of magic; you feel the perspective almost as a sensation. You turn toward a brown patch of woods; it quickly assumes the form of headlands; these are pushed apart, and a gorge appears between them; while you stare a stream starts down the rocks, behind the trees; a mill suddenly grows up; the rocks are now all coated with ice; statues of winter sculpture are modeled before your eyes, and decked with flashing crystals, just as you turn away to some other point of the horizon. So you seem to be continually arriving at distant places.

A regatta is to be sailed over this course, and you arrive in time to see the start. The yachts all stand in a row, head to the wind. At the word the first in the line swings stern around till her sails fill; she moves off at once and the crew jump aboard—one man standing or lying on the windward runner-plank and holding on to the shrouds, and the helmsman and another man lying in the box. Then the other yachts successively swing around, and in a moment the whole fleet is under way, gliding in zigzag courses among the windrows and mounds. They all diminish in apparent size with astonishing rapidity; they seem actually to contract in a moment to a mere white speck, skimming about the river miles away. You join the crowd of men and boys stamping and slapping to keep warm; you exchange a few words with a friend, and when you turn around again behold the yachts sweeping down upon you! They grow as they come, flying at you with a wayward, erratic course, and you feel the wonder of embodied speed. The ten-mile race of the ice-yachts is lost and won in as many minutes. But for those who sailed it these minutes were filled with more excitement than is found in many a long lifetime.

Queen Victoria has conferred the Albert medal of the first class on Dr. David Lowson, of Huddersfield, for having, while attending a child in that town who was suffering from diphtheria, performed the operation of tracheotomy, and afterward applied his lips to the wound, and at imminent risk to his own life afforded relief to the suffering child by suction.

Nature raises water for refreshing the earth from 13,000 to 14,000 feet in some portions of South America, and even 16,000 feet for the highest inhabited regions of Thibet.

### How Japanese Fans are Made.

As in many other branches of industry, the principal of division of labor is carried out in the fanmaking trade. The bamboo ribs are made in Osaka and Kioto by private individuals in their own houses, and combinations of the various notches cut in the lower part are left to one of the finishing workmen, who forms the various patterns of the handle according to plans prepared by the designer. In like manner the designer gives out to the engravers the patterns which his experience teaches him will be most likely to be salable during the ensuing season; and when the different blocks have been cut, it still rests with him to say what colors are to be used for the two sides of each fan. In fact, this official holds, if not the best paid, at any rate the most important, position on the staff in ordinary. When the printed sheets which are to form the two sides of the fan have been handed over to the workman, together with the sets of bamboo slips which are to form the ribs, his first business is to fold the two sheets of which the fan is to be composed so that they will retain the crease, and this is done by putting them between two pieces of paper well saturated with oil and properly creased. The four are then folded together and placed under a heavy weight. When sufficient time has elapsed the sheets are taken out and the molds used again, the released sheets being packed up for at least twenty-four hours in their folds. The next process is to take the ribs, which are temporarily arranged in order on a wire, and "set" them in their places on one of the sheets, after it has been spread out on a block and pasted. A dish of paste then gives the woodwork adhesive powers, and that part of the process is finished by affixing the remaining sheet of paper.

The fan has to be folded up and opened three or four times before the folds take the proper shape; and by the time the fan is put up to dry it has received far more handling than any foreign paper could stand; indeed, foreign paper has been tried, and had to be given up as unsuitable for the work; but with great care the Osaka fanmakers have been able to make some fans with printed pictures which have been sent over from America, though they were invariably obliged to use one face of Japanese paper. The qualities of native paper now used are not nearly so good as those of which the old fans were made, and, in consequence, the style of manufacture has had to be changed. Instead of first pasting the two faces of the fan together and then running in pointed ribs, the ribs are square, and are pasted in their places in the manner described above. The outside lacquered pieces and the fancy work are all done in Osaka and Kioto, and some of the designs in lacquer on bone are really artistic; but the demand for the highly ornamented description of fans is not sufficient to encourage the production of large quantities of first-class work. When the insides are dry the riveting of the pieces together, including the outer covering, is rapidly done, and a dash of varnish quickly finishes the fan. — *Public Opinion.*

### Bogus Counterfeit Money.

Among the swindles that have been very successful may be mentioned the bogus counterfeit money manufacturing shops. The principal victims of the swindlers are country people, to whom communications are sent by bogus firms in this city offering to make them rich in a very short time. The swindler generally begins by stating that he has on hand, ready for circulation, a large sum in one, two and five-dollar bills, which he claims are the best counterfeits ever put upon the market, and which he defies even treasury experts to detect. He claims that they are of the same size of the genuine, are printed on first-class paper, are correctly numbered and are so exceedingly well executed in every respect that they cannot possibly be detected, even by the aid of a powerful microscope. He then offers to sell any amount of the bills for one-fifth the par value of the genuine. This often takes the eye of country people, who, in their anxiety to get suddenly rich, pay a visit to the office of the bogus firm in this city. The latter generally consists of three persons, one of whom meets the victim in the hall and offers to go into the office and let the firm know of his presence. The victim is left for a few minutes alone when another person comes out and inquires how much the gentleman wishes, and tells him that it would never do to let him go into the office, as they occupy it in common with a man who is very suspicious, but he will bring him out any amount he wishes unobserved. This is satisfactory, and the scoundrel goes into the office and gets a package of paper about the size that greenbacks would make of the amount ordered. The package is securely done up and sealed with the firm's name, and this is quickly exchanged for genuine bills, the victim being cautioned at the same time not to open the package until he reaches home for fear of detection. As a rule the purchaser obeys the instructions to the letter, and is thunderstruck when he proceeds to display his wealth to his admiring friends. It is of very little use to try and recover their money, as the "bogus firm" is inaccessible except to fresh victims. The "sawdust game" is also used in this bogus counterfeiting scheme.—*New York Herald.*

### The Blind.

According to the census returns there is one blind person in every 1,900 of the population of the United States. This is a considerably lower ratio than prevails in any other country in the world, yet it leaves us with over 25,000 of this unfortunate class. Germany has the next lowest ratio—1 in 1,600. In England, Scotland and Wales it is nearly 1 in 1,100; in Ireland, 1 in 850; in Austria, 1 in 1,000; in France, 1 in 950; in Spain, Portugal, Turkey in Europe and Greece, 1 in 800; in Russia in Europe, 1 in 900, and in Norway, 1 in 600—the highest ratio of any country called civilized, so far as known. In Asia statisticians compute the ratio to be about 1 in 500 and in Africa 1 in 300, owing to the more general prevalence of smallpox, which even in England is estimated to be still the cause of fully one-fifth of all the cases of lost eyesight. Taking the entire globe, then, there is a blind population of close on 3,000,000, the vast majority of whom are of course doomed to an existence that has not one ray of redeeming joy.

There are twenty-seven institutions for teaching the blind in the United States. In some few of these instruction to deaf mutes is also given, but the rule that the requirements of the blind and of those who are deaf are entirely different is almost universally accepted. Of these institutions, the oldest is the Perkins institute, Boston, which was opened in 1829; the New York institute for the blind in this city, dates from 1831, and the Pennsylvania institution in Philadelphia from 1833. These are the pioneer institutions in this country, and are still the most prosperous. Besides the one in this city there is another in New York State—at Batavia—which is under government control.—*New York Graphic.*

The present harvest prospects throughout Southern Russia are so brilliant that if they should be realized the farmers think they will be able to dispense with any harvest during the next four years.

## NEITHER GORILLAS NOR MEN.

### A Japanese Tribe of Hairy People Who Possess Tails.

Can it be supposed that when Dean Swift libeled humanity by degrading it below the level of the brutes in his dreadful fiction of the Yahoos he ever imagined that there existed aught that approximated toward the odious picture Yet such is the case. There are, undoubtedly, races whose attributes do, in various degrees, suggest, if they do not realize, the misanthropic fables of the men-beasts of Houyhnhms Land. The Niamniams of Africa, who live between the Gulf of Benin and Abyssinda, are said to have tails, a statement confirmed by Dr. Hubsh, of Constantinople in 1851. The "hairy people" mentioned of old by Hanno seems to have a real existence, apart from the gorilla, judging from Miss Bird's account of the Ainos of Japan, a strange, savage, and little-known race, supposed to be the aborigines of that country, but now only to be found on the Island of Yezo. They are, she says, of a most ferocious aspect, owing to the profusion of their thick, soft black hair and beards, and to the singular fact that their bodies are commonly covered with a vigorous growth of black hair or fur, upward of an inch in length, and incrusted with dirt, for the Ainos never wash. Their food is a "stew of abominable things," and a "thick soup made of putty-clay, which is boiled with the bulb of a white lily.' They believe themselves to be descended from dogs, but other characteristics of this strange people are not unamiable. Beyond these instances, and presenting a far more striking resemblance to the Yahoo type, there are the Veddas in Weodahs of Ceylon, their duplicates or Borneo or New Guinea, and kindred varieties discovered in the Philippine Islands, Terra del Fuego, and South America. Only none of these are so hateful as the creatures of Swift's invention. It needed that fierce indignation against his kind, which he has recorded in his epitaph, to depict them. The Veddas and similar races on the islands of the Asiatic archipelago are described as the aboriginies of their respective countries, who have shrunk into the jungle and forest to escape from civilization, and have lived there for upwards of two thousand years. They construct no habitations, but lodge in caves or trees or under overhanging rocks. They are stunted in size, seldom exceeding four feet eight inches in stature, and but feebly built, except as regards their arms, which the constant use of the bow renders very muscular, notwithstanding their short, ape-like thumbs. With this weapon they kill animals for food, devouring, besides, snakes, reptiles, wild honey, ants, eggs, and carrion of all kinds. They lack both memory and foresight, cannot count or discriminate between colors, are filthy in their habits, and in everything save a rudimentary language of uncouth guttural sounds, and some dim vestiges of religion and social order, are the beasts of the field. Saddest perhaps of all they never laugh. When they die they believe they become devils. Yet this benighted and outcast race, so low in organization, habits and character as scarcely to be distinguished from the monkeys of the jungle among whom they live, practice by instinct virtues, which are not too common in civilization. They never lie, steal nor quarrel. Some of these unfortunate creatures have been half-tamed by the Cingalese and sent to out-door work, like the Yahoos of the Houyhnhms. When the Prince of Wales visited the island in 1876, certain of the jungle Veddas were actually caught in snares and traps to be exhibited to him; and one of the number—a female—positively died of fright in being secured. It was not a humane transaction. The Veddas are regarded merely as animals. Finally, it may be remarked, in connection with Swift's curious anticipation, that he placed Houyhnhms Land near the great island continent of Australia. It appears in the map of the first edition of "Gulliver" as due south of Nuvst's Land, in about thirty-eight degrees south latitude, and one hundred and fifty-five degrees east longitude. Now, Ceylon is but fifty-five degrees west of this locality, though above, as New Guinea is just below, the equator. The Yahoos could not have been better accommodated.—*All the Year Round.*

### An Oil Flood in Wyoming.

A veritable oil flood occurred not long ago in Sweetwater county, Wyoming Territory. An oil company, known as the Rocky Mountain Oil company, has for some time been collecting into reservoirs oil from the wells and springs on the land they have bought or leased. In these reservoirs, of which they had six or seven, were stored about three thousand barrels. But last spring, says the Omaha *Herald*, an ice gorge formed in the Popajie creek, above the reservoirs. The water poured over and into the reservoirs, and being heavier than the oil, displaced it wholly. The sea of oil ran over the meadows for several miles, blackening them as if a prairie fire had swept over them. The farmers were of course incensed; but it was such an accident as the insurance companies would have classed under the heading "Acts of God," and who could be blamed? The ice gorge was broken, and the water pumped out; and the reservoirs in a short time were filled to the brim. The company believe that their oil interest is larger than that of the whole State of Pennsylvania, and far easier developed. The president of the company guarantees that they can produce fifty thousand barrels per day when they require it. The oil, it is stated, is very superior in quality. The Union Pacific railroad is using it in its crude state for lubricating its engines. The company expects not long hence to furnish oil for all the country west of the Missouri.

[Wilmington (Del.) Daily Republican.]

Mrs. Adam Grubb, 231 Walnut street, has been a great sufferer for a number of years from extreme pain in the feet, something like rheumatism. She was also very much troubled with corns and bunions. It was with great difficulty that she could walk, and sometimes when she would visit her husband's shoe store or any of her children, she could not get home again without assistance, and often when she was walking along the streets she would be seized with such acute pain that she was compelled to stop in at the neighbors on the way until she got better. Some two weeks ago she heard of the wonderful cures St. Jacobs Oil was effecting, and she at once commenced to use it and experienced great relief immediately. The pains have left her feet and ankles and the inflammation has left the corns and bunions. She is now tripping up to her husband's shoe store and out to see her children without experiencing any pain.

During the last six months there were, according to the official statistics, sixty-three murders and 530 robberies in the beautiful island of Sicily.

[Cambridgeport (Mass.) American Protestant.]

A lady friend of ours called the other day and stated that her husband had seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in our paper; he used it for rheumatism and was convinced of its merits.

The number of postoffices in the United States has increased 1,486 in the past year.


**The Passage From the Liver**

Of bile into the intestines at proper intervals, is essential to health and regularity of the bowels and stomach. When this important function is interrupted by the failure of the gland to perform its secreting duty properly, constipation and indigestion result, bile is injected into the blood, and dyes the skin a dirty yellow; there are nausea, headache, pain in the right side, furred tongue and other annoying symptons. For these and for their cause, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a far more rational and pleasant remedy than the drastic, violent purgatives sometimes taken. It relaxes the bowels without pain or annoyance, and imparts the requisite stimulus to the liver, promoting its activity, and that of its associate organ, the stomach. These combined beneficent effects are speedily appreciable.

He that does good for good's sake seeks neither praise nor reward, though sure of both at last.

**It Seems Impossible**

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as hops, buchu, mandrake, dandelion, etc., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself and doubt no longer. See other column.

No matter how truthful a man may be through life, he is bound to lie at the point of death.

Deacon Smith buys CARBOLINE, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and restorer, and since its improvement recommends it to all his friends as the perfection of all hair preparations.

**HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE**

is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

**DR. GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS**

Is the best Remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion and Diseases of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

DENTON'S BALSAM cures Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

Use RED HORSE POWDER for Horses and Cattle

**WARRANTED FOR 34 YEARS**

*AND NEVER FAILED*

To CURE Croup, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Sea Sickness, taken internally, and GUARANTEED perfectly harmless; also externally, Cuts, Bruises, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pains in the limbs, back and chest. Such a remedy is DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

☞ No one once trying it will ever be without it; over 500 physicians use it.

**25 Cents will Buy a Treatise upon the** Horse and his Diseases. Book of 100 pages. Valuable to every owner of horses. Postage stamps taken. Sent postpaid by NEW YORK NEWSPAPER UNION, 150 Worth Street, New York.


### THE MARKETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NEW YORK.** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Med. Nat. live wt. | 9¾ | @ | 10¼ |
| Calves—Poor to Prime Veals.. | 5½ | @ | 8 |
| Sheep | 4 | @ | 6¾ |
| Lambs | 6½ | @ | 9 |
| Hogs—Live | 6½ | @ | 6¾ |
| Dressed, city | 8¾ | @ | 8¾ |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy | 5 15 | @ | 6 50 |
| Western, good to fancy | 5 30 | @ | 8 00 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red, July | 1 29 | @ | 1 29½ |
| No. 1 White | 1 26 | @ | 1 27 |
| Rye—State | 98 | @ | 1 00 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 80 | @ | 80 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 44 | @ | 57 |
| Southern Yellow | 57 | @ | 57 |
| Oats—White State | 46 | @ | 48 |
| Mixed Western | 42 | @ | 45 |
| Hay—Medium to Prime | 60 | @ | 90 |
| Straw—No. 1, Rye | 75 | @ | 80 |
| Hops—State, 1880 | 12 | @ | 23 |
| Wool—Medium Combing | 45 | @ | 48 |
| Pork—Mess, new, for export | 17 90 | @ | 18 00 |
| Lard—City Steam | 11 60 | @ | 11 60 |
| Refined | 12 25 | @ | 12 50 |
| Petroleum—Crude | 6¾ | @ | 7¾ |
| Refined | 7¾ | @ | 7¾ |
| Butter—State Creamery | 22 | @ | 23½ |
| Dairy | 20 | @ | 22 |
| Western Im. Creamery | 16 | @ | 20 |
| Factory | 11 | @ | 18 |
| Cheese—State Factory | 8 | @ | 11 |
| Skims | 4 | @ | 7 |
| Western | 7½ | @ | 10 |
| Eggs—State and Penn | 17½ | @ | 18 |
| **BUFFALO.** | | | |
| Steers—Extra | 5 90 | @ | 6 10 |
| Lambs—Western | 6 25 | @ | 6 75 |
| Sheep—Western | 4 75 | @ | 5 30 |
| Hogs, Good to Choice Yorkers | 6 50 | @ | 6 50 |
| Flour—Cty Ground, No. 1 Spring | 5 50 | @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1. Hard Duluth | 1 27 | @ | 1 27 |
| Corn—No. 2 Mixed | 52 | @ | 52 |
| Oats—State | 37 | @ | 38 |
| Barley—Two-rowed State | 90 | @ | 90 |
| **BOSTON.** | | | |
| Beef—Extra plate and family | 14 00 | @ | 15 00 |
| Hogs—Live | 6¾ | @ | 7¾ |
| Hogs—City Dressed | 8¾ | @ | 8¾ |
| Pork—Extra Prime per bbl | 13 00 | @ | 13 50 |
| Flour—Spring Wheat Patents | 6 50 | @ | 8 00 |
| Corn—Mixed and Yellow | 56 | @ | 59 |
| Oats—Ex. and White | 45 | @ | 48 |
| Rye—State | 1 20 | @ | 1 20 |
| Wool—Washed Comb & Delaine | 40 | @ | 43 |
| Unwashed " " | 29 | @ | 31 |
| **WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.** | | | |
| Beef Cattle—Live weight | 4½ | @ | 5¾ |
| Sheep | 3½ | @ | 5½ |
| Lambs | 7 | @ | 8¾ |
| Hogs, Northern | 8 | @ | 8 |
| **PHILADELPHIA.** | | | |
| Flour—Penn. Ex. Family, good | 5 55 | @ | 5 55 |
| Wheat—No. 2 Red | 1 24 | @ | 1 24 |
| Rye—State | 90 | @ | 90 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 56 | @ | 57 |
| Oats—Mixed | 38 | @ | 38½ |
| Butter—Creamery, Extra Pa | 23 | @ | 24 |
| Cheese—New York Full Cream | 11¼ | @ | 11¼ |
| Petroleum—Crude | 6¾ | @ | 7 |
| Refined | 7¾ | @ | 7¾ |


# Vegetine.

The Barks, Roots and Herbs

FROM WHICH VEGETINE IS MADE

**IN POWDER FORM,**

**50 CENTS A PACKAGE.**

**Full Direction in Every Package.**

Each package will make, in quantity, *two bottles of Vegetine liquid*, or about *three pints*, after the *Barks, Roots and Herbs* are steeped.

*Vegetine in Powder Form* is sold by all druggists and general stores. If you cannot buy it of them, inclose 50c. in postage stamps for one package, or $1 for two packages, and I will send it by return mail.

**Vegetine.**

**A PERFECT REMEDY.**

BALTIMORE, Md., May 24, 1879.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have used your *Vegetine*, put up in powder form, according to directions found in the *Package*, and I must say it was just what I needed. I have been a great sufferer from *Female Weakness* and complaints peculiar to women, and I find in the Vegetine a perfect remedy. Yours respectfully, MRS. HENRIETTA MASON, No. 119 No. High street.

**Vegetine.**

**DR. W. ROSS WRITES:**

**Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness.**

H. R. STEVENS, Boston:

I have been practicing medicine for 25 years, and as a remedy for Scrofula, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Weakness and all diseases of the blood, I have never found its equal. I have sold Vegetine for seven years, and have never had one bottle returned. I would heartily recommend it to those in need of a blood purifier.

DR. W. ROSS, Druggist, Wilton, Iowa.

September 18, 1878.

**Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.**

**AMERICAN AND FOREIGN**

# PATENTS

**GEORGE E. LEMON, Att'y at Law,**

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**

References given to actual clients in nearly every County in the U. S. Correspondence invited. Send sketch or model for opinion as to patentability. No charge for services unless successful. Est'blish'd 1865.

**CELLULOID EYE-GLASSES.**

Representing the choicest selected Tortoise-Shell and Amber. The lightest, handsomest, and strongest known. Sold by Opticians and Jewelers. Made by SPENCER'S OPTICAL M'F'G. CO., 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

**CHEAPEST BOOKS IN THE WORLD**

Macaulay's History of England. 5 Vols 12mo. cloth; only $2.00

Tallow's History of Eng. Literature. 1 Vol 12mo vol. handsomely bound, for only 50 cts.

Full descriptive catalogues free.

MANHATTAN BOOK CO. 16 W. 14th St., N.Y. P.O. Box 4590.

Everyone who owns a wagon wants a **Eureka Folding Canopy Top.** Folds up like an umbrella. Weighs less than 15 lbs. Can be taken off or put on in one minute. Affords superior protection from sun and rain. Made in different sizes to fit business wagons, pleasure wagons, and buggies. Send for illustrated circular and price list. Agents wanted everywhere. State where you saw this. D. G. BEERS & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, Sandy Hook, Ct.

**Miserableness.**

The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them (profitable patients for doctors), is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths and "Proverbs" in another column.

At Bayeux, in Normandy, if any of the family is absent when the Twelfth-night cake is cut, his or her share is carefully laid aside. If the absentee remains well, it is believed the cake continues fresh; if ill, it begins to be moist; if he or she dies the cake spoils.

**Certain Knowledge.**

We know whereof we affirm when we say that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has performed more wonderful cures than any medicine ever brought before the American public.

No woman ever realizes the utter helplessness of her sex so much as when she reaches a steamboat wharf three minutes too late for the excursion. In Milw